

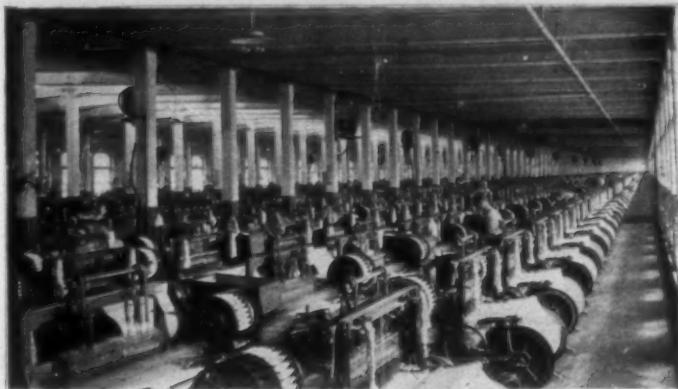
Commerce

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 26

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1924

NUMBER 6



An Installation of Bahnsen Humidifiers

There are Many good reasons why manufacturers install BAHNSON Humidifiers in their mills—

- Better air circulation
- Better moisture distribution
- Big saving in power consumption
- Big saving in upkeep
- Higher evaporating efficiency
- Greater durability—

Every one of the hundreds of mills equipped with a BAHNSON System is a strong testimonial to the efficiency, durability and service worth of BAHNSON HUMIDIFIERS.

Literature upon request

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Humidification Engineers

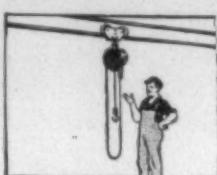
Winston-Salem, N. C.

New York Office: 437 Fifth Ave.

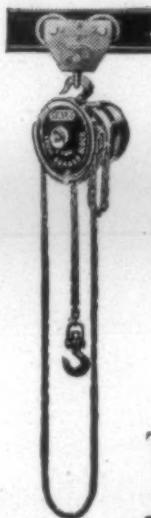


Five Men and a Hand-Truck

equal



One Man and a Yale Spur-Gear Chain Block on a I beam trolley.



AND the one man with the Yale equipment will perform the same work in the Safest Way, take up less working space, and do it quicker.

The Yale Spur-Gear Chain Block is the *safest*, speediest, portable hand hoist.

"From Hook-to-Hook-a-Line-of-Steel"

The new Yale catalog shows you many ways to save money and increase production in your plant by using Yale Chain Blocks and Electric Hoists.

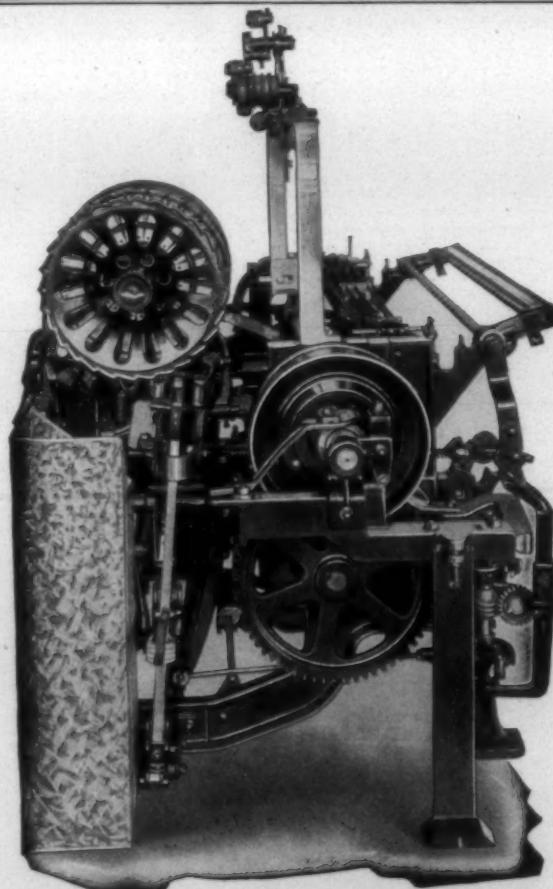
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Everything In Mill and Factory Supplies

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Milford, Mass.

Southern Office

We Build a Simple Automatic With Rugged Design

Greenville S. C.

Textile Mill Supply Co.

INCORPORATED 1898
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following
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COTTON MACHINES

Cleaning	Combing Machines
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Conveying	Roving Frames
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Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
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Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
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Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Cards	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

SILK MACHINES

Ring Twisters

WOOLEN MACHINES

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINES

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MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.

An Apparently Trivial Item Means Eight Dollars Per Frame Per Year

The superintendent of a yarn mill has made the following comparison between lubrication expenses on his plain bearing and Hyatt equipped twisters.

Number of Oilings Necessary for Most Efficient Operation

	Plain Bearings	Hyatt Bearings
Daily . . .	1	0
Weekly . . .	6	0
Yearly . . .	300	25 (maximum)

Estimating the cost of each application of lubricant at only $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per bearing or 3c. per frame, for oil and labor, the annual expense for these items would be:

Plain Bearings (per frame) . . .	\$9.00
Hyatt Bearings (per frame)75

Annual Lubrication Saving in Favor of Hyatt Bearings \$8.25 per frame.

At an average cost of \$35.00 per frame, the bearings would therefore show a return of almost 25% on the investment on this basis alone.

These figures are one reason why this superintendent specified Hyatt roller bearings on an order for 40 twisters and one year later specified them on 50 spinning frames as well as on 30 more twisters. Some additional reasons follow:

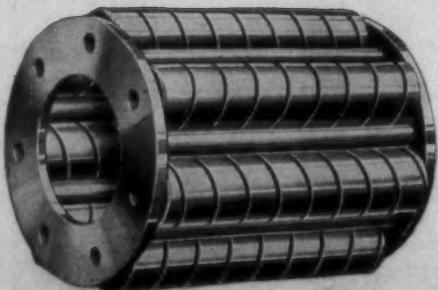
Power Saving—Over $\frac{1}{2}$ HP per frame by actual test.

Dependability—Durable Hyatt bearings eliminate bearing trouble.

Cleanliness—Oil tight housings prevent oil damage to yarn or belts.

Longer Belting Life—Through decreased tension.

Let us tell you further about the economies which you can secure by equipping your spinning and twister frames with Hyatt roller bearings.



HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
NEWARK DETROIT CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
WORCESTER MILWAUKEE HUNTINGTON MINNEAPOLIS PHILADELPHIA
CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH BUFFALO INDIANAPOLIS

HOUGHTON

THE HOUGHTON LINE

THE HOUGHTON LINE is a little publication mailed only to individuals on request.

It contains 24 pages of editorial matter, which is the expression of the personal opinions of our President.

Chas. E. Carpenter. Not one word of these editorials refers to the Houghton Products, and they seldom refer to technical subjects.

It is rarely that a reader agrees with all of Mr. Carpenter's opinions and it sometimes happens that some reader disagrees with all of them. They are upon topics in general, likely to interest those not afraid of an idea.

There are also 24 advertising pages, which are devoted to a HEART TO HEART TALK, by Mr. Carpenter, with the reader, on technical subjects pertaining to the Houghton Products and their uses. This Talk is highly instructive and interesting.

The HOUGHTON LINE is not a house organ, in the sense that house organs are usually understood, but a publication so unique that over 95,000 practical mill and shop men are upon the mailing list, at their own request.

The HOUGHTON LINE is completed in every detail within the Houghton organization. By that we mean that the copy is created by Mr. Carpenter outside of business hours and away from his office; the composition is done upon our own Monotype machine; the printing is effected on three of our own large cylinder presses and the binding is accomplished in our own bindery.

The influence of the editorial pages has

become so great that the HOUGHTON LINE has been the subject of editorial comment by such well-known publications as The American Magazine, Printers' Ink, System, The Printing Art, and the leading publications devoted to advertising, and it is largely and generally quoted and commented upon by the daily press and technical press throughout the industrial nations of the world.

The annual appropriation to cover the expense of publishing the HOUGHTON LINE is \$100,000.

Any regular subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin may receive the HOUGHTON LINE regularly by filling out the coupon below.

We want to warn you, however, that Mr. Carpenter's editorials are fearless and will more than likely differ from your viewpoints on many subjects. But, it has been our experience that in these days of broadmindedness, most folks like to read opinions which differ from their own.

Mr. Carpenter welcomes unlimited criticism of his editorials and you can have the fun of writing him what you think of his editorials where you take exception to his opinions.

Take our advice and get on The LINE Mailing List.

COUPON

Name of Individual _____

Name of Mill _____

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Street and Number _____

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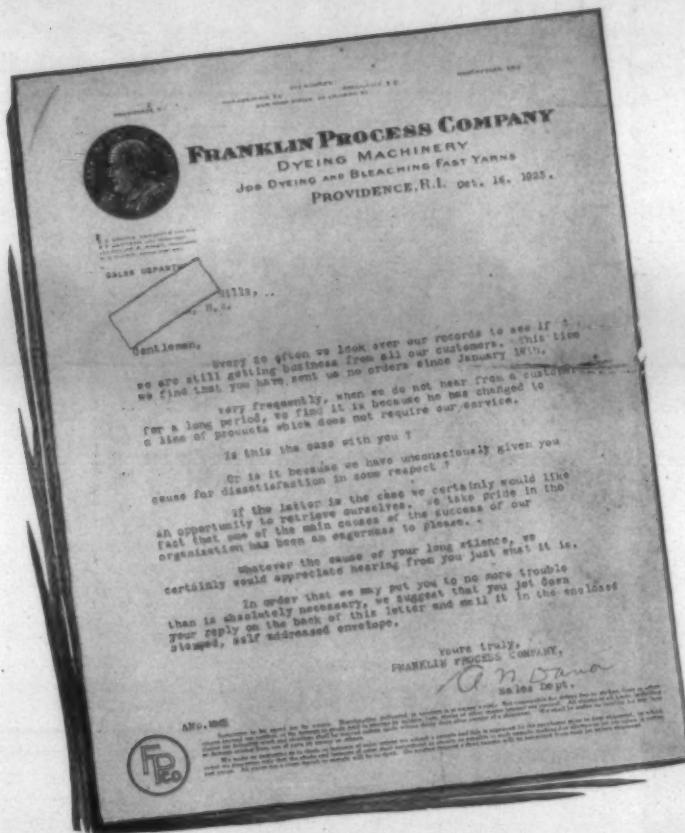
GREENVILLE, S. C.
511 Masonic Temple
Phone 2316

ST. LOUIS, MO.
418 N. 3rd St.
Phone: Olive 3559

Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry

Thursday, April 10, 1924.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN



YARN DEALER

Replies to your letter of the 19th, the only reason that we have not been sending you any of our work is because we have not had occasion to use material of this description.

However you may rest assured that the next time we have any use for your dyeing, we shall be very glad to place the same with you.

HOSIERY MANUFACTURER

Referring to Mr. Dana's letter of October 19, since we placed our last order with you we have not had occasion to use any dyed yarn. When we are again in the market, you will have an opportunity to figure on our requirements.

NARROW FABRIC MANUFACTURER

No dissatisfaction. We are filling an order in natural at present.

WORSTED MANUFACTURER

Replies to your inquiry of the 18th have to advise that at the present time we are not in the market for your service.

Also, have to advise that your service at all times has been most satisfactory, and the only reason you have not received any business from us is lack of orders on fabrics which require your service.

HOSIERY MANUFACTURER

The reason you have not heard from us of late is that it is only during the season when we are at work on our fall line that we use a dyed yarn such as we obtained from you.

At the present time we have upwards of 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. of thin 60/1 Black on hand, but as soon as we are out of this yarn, we will then order an additional quantity from you.

NOVELTY FABRIC MANUFACTURER

The reason we have not given you any business since August 31st, is because we are kept busy on silk just now. However, we intend starting on the cotton in a couple of months from now, at which time you will hear from us again.

MANUFACTURER OF SHIRTINGS

Replies to your inquiry of October 19th. Please note that we are not using any colored yarn at the present time.

We might state however that what yarn you have dyed for us in the past has been entirely satisfactory.

What We Wrote

and some typical replies

MANUFACTURER OF TINSEL CORDS

In answer to yours of October 18th would state that we are still using your yarn although at present we are buying the same through Wm. W. Bevan Co., Parkway & Vine St., Everett, Mass.

NARROW FABRIC MANUFACTURER

Due entirely to change in styles. We have found your service satisfactory and will communicate with you when again in need.

NOVELTY YARN MANUFACTURER

Your letter of the 19th inst. received. In reply would say that we are preparing 60/1 yarn to send you for dyeing black. We will send it as quickly as we get it ready.

WORSTED SUITINGS MANUFACTURER

Replies to your letter of October 18th, wish to say that we are using very little of the dyed yarns this season.

Should we, however, have any need for same, we will gladly give you our business as your service in the past was very satisfactory.

HOSIERY MANUFACTURER

We have no complaint whatever to make against your organization, as our relationship and service obtained from you have been very satisfactory.....

When we are again in the market for anything new we will certainly give you the benefit of our business.

TOWEL MANUFACTURER

Our silence has not been long although it may seem long to you. When in need of dyed yarn we think of Franklin.

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

Yarn Dyers Yarn Spinners Mts. Glazed Yarns

Dyeing Machines

Philadelphia PROVIDENCE Manchester, Eng.

New York Office: 72 Leonard St.

SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

Greenville, S. C.



FRANKLIN PROCESS



The logo is enclosed in a decorative oval border. Inside the border, there are floral and scrollwork patterns. The words "DU PONT" are written in a bold, serif font at the top, and "DYESTUFFS" is written below it in a similar style.

**SULFOGENE YELLOW GA
SULFOGENE CUTCH O
SULFOGENE CARBON M CONC.**

**FOR FAST SHADES OF
OLIVE DRAB AND KHAKI**

Through the use of varying proportions of these three dyestuffs a wide range of shades, varying from a green drab to a red shade of khaki, are obtainable.

Perfect solubility and a uniform exhaustion of all three make any combination suitable for use either in the "long bath" dyeing method or in the "short padding liquor" process.

In order to avoid any shade change, due to storing or atmospheric conditions, it is absolutely essential that all dyeings should undergo the usual after-treatment of bichromate, copper sulphate and acetic acid.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

Dyestuffs Department

WILMINGTON

DELAWARE

The logo consists of a decorative horizontal border with floral and scrollwork patterns. In the center, the words "STANDARD-UNIFORM" are written in a bold, sans-serif font.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879.

VOLUME 26

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1924

NUMBER 6

What is Wrong With The Textile Industry?

OUR honored guest and speaker of the day, U. S. Representative Carroll L. Beedy is to speak on the subject of "What is Wrong with the Country." The secretary in connection with his business has been interested in getting together some figures pertaining to the cotton goods industry, and has been urged by his friends to present the figures to you in brief form for your earnest consideration.

I want to awaken your interest and if at the same time I alarm you, so much the better, if I arouse you to action. I have entitled this discourse as a complementary corollary to Mr. Beedy's talk today "What is Wrong with the Textile Industry." The facts as given have been taken from official government and trade public records reliable and authentic which the speaker has in file, and still further facts can be given if desired.

Please keep these few facts in your mind while I proceed with the discussion of the subjects.

Price of raw cotton in New York, 1 1/16-inch staple, Feb., 1924, 31.9c; Feb., 1923, 29.4c.

Price of 27-inch, 64x60, 7.60 print cloth in New York Feb., 1924, 7.1c per yd.; Feb., 1923, 8c per yd.

In other words cotton 2.5c higher in Feb., 1924, and goods nine-tenths of a cent less a yard, or 6.84c a lb. less than in Feb., 1923. Keep that in mind.

Imports of cotton cloth in 1919 were 48,000,000 sq. yds.; in 1922, 95,000,000 sq. yds.; in 1913, 175,000,000 sq. yds. Remember these figures.

Now for an analysis of the situation:

English Situation.

Within the last few weeks the Oldham district, which is the quarter where the American cotton is used, has gone on to a 21 1/2-hour basis.

In the last three years Sir Charles McCara, the virtual head of the British textile industry, says that the English mills have lost \$750,000 and are still losing at the rate of \$5,000,000 a week. Out of 287 companies, representing 30,000,000 spindles, only 86 paid a dividend last year on their common stock; total capitalization \$220,000,000 equals a little over \$7.00 a spindle. Many mill shares are virtually unsaleable. Thirty companies already have called on stockholders for assessments to the extent of \$6,000,000 last year.

By W. S. Pepperell, Secretary, Before Southern New England Textile Club.

In competing for this smaller volume of trade the cotton manufacturers have cut their prices and sold below cost, selling cotton cloth for the price of yarn alone, or less.

Price has been the chief factor in the successful competition of British cloths in the United States. Figures show that the average weekly price of six shirtings and two print cloths in Manchester was in 1923, 8.35c less a lb. than the same cloths in the New York markets at the same time.

It is estimated that there are 75 or 80 British agents in New York City now, where there were only two or three a few years ago.

American Importation Figures.

In 1923 importations of textile represented 26 per cent of the total volume of all our imports, exceeding any other single group or kind of imports; cotton cloth alone being in value \$47,000,000 in 1923 against \$39,000,000 in 1922; the greater bulk coming from Great Britain. Furthermore, the price per yard was less in 1923 than in 1922, so that the volume in yards is relatively greater than the amount of money involved indicates.

American Exports.

United States exports of piece goods in 1923 fell off 123,000,000 sq. yds. compared to 1922, so that while imports have been increasing, exports have been decreasing, and we have been penalized both ways.

American Imports.

Importations of grey goods alone increased from 35,000,000 sq. yds. in 1922 to 95,000,000 sq. yds. in 1923, an increase of 170 per cent in one year, and at the same time colored, printed, dyed and woven figured piece goods increased from 85,000,000 to 112,000,000 sq. yds., or over 30 per cent.

Total of imported piece goods in 1923 equalled 175,000,000 sq. yds. valued at \$37,500,000 against in 1922, 95,000,000 sq. yds. and \$26,750,000, or a net increase of about 85 per cent in volume in one year. In 1913 the United States was twenty-third on the list of importers of British textile exports, in 1923 the United States was fifth.

In 1919 imports of all cotton goods were 48,000,000 sq. yds. with a value of \$17,000,000. Compare this with 1923 figures just given, 175,000,000

yds. and \$37,500,000. In 1919 we averaged to import 4,000,000 sq. yds. a month; at the end of 1923 and in Jan., 1924, we were importing at the rate of 18,000,000 sq. yds. This increase is the most alarming feature in the situation.

The cloths which are coming in greatest volume are warp sateens, broadcloths, shadow stripes, shirtings, ginghams, etc. The finishers tell me that of the first three especially nine-tenths of all the goods they process are imported from England. In these last two weeks of Feb., 1924, 8,250,000 sq. yds. of voiles, broadcloths, sateens, crepes, cambries, ginghams and venetians came in.

Measurement of Volume of Business

I would like to have you visualize just what this means in terms of American mills and production. The goods average light in weight and high in pick and stey; 18,000,000 sq. yds. equals 300,000 pieces a month. On a basis of a production of two pieces of cloth per loom per week or 8 1/2 pieces per loom per month, it means roughly the production of 35,000 looms and 1,750,000 spindles. Think of that. New Bedford has about 54,000 looms and 3,500,000 spindles (yarn mills included).

This yardage represents the production of 35 mills with 1,000 looms each, and although all of the goods imported could and should be made in this country and on account of their nature should be largely made in the Northern fine goods mills, we have lost this business.

The importation of these goods thereby takes away possible orders so that 35 mills of 1,000 looms each must shut down entirely or 175 mills of same size can only run 80 per cent of their possible capacity. Think that over.

But perhaps some of you who do not run fine goods mills think "Oh, well, this is not my funeral," but it is just the same, because it puts those 35 mills in the one case, or the 175 mills in the other case, on a hotly competitive search to get business away from you and lowers the price of all goods made by everybody all along the line.

In December, while the 18,000,000 yds. of British goods were coming in, New Bedford made 26,000,000 yds. of goods, but they only sold 16,000,000 yds., therefore, the imports for December exceeded the sales in December for the whole New Bedford

industry. Think of that. New Bedford has made as much as 28,500,000 sq. yds. a month, so that the amount of the imports for December equals two-thirds of the total possible production for New Bedford. Of course all the goods which came in would not all have been made in New Bedford, although a large proportion would have been made there and in other fine goods mills in the North. I am using New Bedford's 54,000 looms and 3,500,000 spindles merely as a yard stick for measurement of volume. The effect of this ruinous competition, especially with business conditions as they are at present, has been to convert a seller's market into a buyer's market and a market of reasonable profit into a net loss for a large proportion of our mills.

I have given you these facts so that you will have a full cognizance of the situation and realize the seriousness of it.

What are you going to do about it?

Are you going to sit supinely by and let this incoming flood of British textiles engulf you or are you going to try to build a dam to check and hold back the flood? You can start building the dam right now by getting after your Congressmen and Senators in Washington and having them put pressure to bear in Washington so that the machinery may be set in motion at once to put into effect the "Flexible Provision" of our present tariff law and protect our great textile industry, and if the flexible clause is not sufficient to protect it, to enact a change in the law which will protect it.

The organized farmers of the West have just effected a similar action and by operation of the flexible clause have obtained an increased tax of 15c a bushel on wheat imported from Canada. Do the wheat farmers of the West need protection any more than the great mass of people engaged in textile manufacturing either as employer or as employee? Our situation is distressing and alarming both for capital and labor. I do not claim that this is the only factor depressing our industry today — indeed there are many, including the high price and scarcity of our raw material and the uncertainty about this year's new crop, and high labor costs, the unwillingness and inability of the converters and merchants to operate in a large way, particularly on future contracts, the lack of absorptive

(Continued on Page 38)

Cotton Cloth Finishing

THE extent and variety of the cotton industry of England are to be judged by the fact that in 1913-14, just before the war, the English exports of cotton cloth amounted to 7,089 million yards, enough to reach 168 times around the earth, this immense production consisting of a great variety of fabrics finished in many special ways to suit the people of nearly every inhabitable part of the world. An industry of this kind depends for its success on technical knowledge and skill of a higher order which is gained only by the slow process of industrial development for many generations.

Men engaged in such an industry necessarily gain a knowledge of fabric and fabric manufacture that is much broader than can be acquired in a country like the United States where fabric construction is kept within a much narrower limits. One of these men, Cornelius Pickstone, a member of the firm of C. & E. Pickstone, Radcliffe, England, who has been engaged in the finishing of cotton goods for forty years, recently delivered a lecture before the Manchester Athenaeum Textile Society in which he discussed the preparation of cotton cloths for finishing, basing his recommendations on his wide experience in the finishing industry.

Limitation of Sizing.

There is, said Mr. Pickstone, a vast waste of material and a larger amount of time spent in preparation of cloth before weaving than is really necessary, entirely through lack of co-operation between the various sections of the industry. What are the reasons for sizing? Primarily it is intended to facilitate weaving. Sufficient sizing to achieve

this purpose is all that is generally required, provided always that some kind of antiseptic is incorporated in the size to prevent mildew. The warp is generally the only portion of the fabric which is sized. It is stated, however, on good authority, that even cops for weft have been known to have been conditioned with diluted magnesium chloride and zinc chloride to give weight to the weft.

Let us consider the 33 to 41 per cent of the cloth manufactured in the grey state. That portion which has to be either finished, calendered, glazed, or battled should have the greatest care exercised in the sizing, avoiding the use of all materials which have a deleterious effect on the fabric in the finishing processes. In the next group we may place all the goods that are used for bleaching, printing, or dyeing, as for all these effects it is a first essential to their after-treatment that all size, grease, etc., be discharged from the fabric before it can proceed to be either bleached, printed, or dyed. For these processes the only sizing that should be allowed is what is necessary to facilitate weaving and prevent mildew. We find in practice that all manner of ingredients are put into cloth to obtain weight and feel, in the grey state which cause serious difficulties in the finishing processes, prevent satisfactory results, and lead to enormous waste.

In goods for bleaching, printing, and dyeing, the first process is that of singeing. This is done to remove the nap or down caused by the ends of the cotton hairs produced in the process of weaving. It gives the cloth a clean, smart appearance

when finished. The cloth is singed or fired by passing it over a red hot plate of copper or iron, or over a series of gas burners. When goods are sized with a mixture containing chloride of magnesium or chloride of zinc, there is a great liability to tender the cloth, as the heat of the singeing decomposes the chlorides and sets hydrochloric acid free, which tenders the cloth. It is the practice in many calico printing and bleaching works to test every delivery of cloth. If it is found to contain corrosive sizing a notice is sent to the merchant or manufacturer that they take no responsibility. If an excessive amount is found they refuse to put it into process without previous treatment.

Paraffin wax or any other similar unsaponifiable substance, is strongly to be condemned as a sizing material, particularly when goods are for bleaching, printing or dyeing, as these waxes cannot be removed during the processes. They remain in patches on the cloth and cause stains, which are a source of great trouble and annoyance to all concerned. If more careful consideration were given to these matters by both manufacturers and merchants it would tend to economy in production and at the same time give a more reliable article, as well as prevent a vast amount of trouble and damage that so frequently arises.

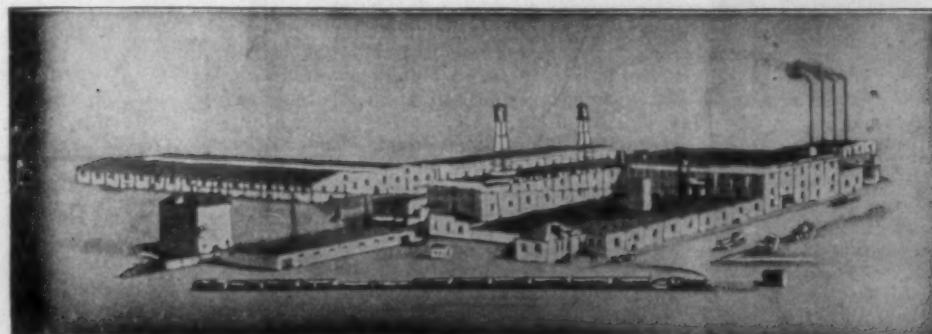
With regard to colored woven goods, a still greater importance is attached to the preparation and sizing, as the finish required for the bulk of this material is to be built up on the fabric as it leaves the loom without discharging the size which is put on prior to weaving. The exception is where cloth is to

be "Scotch finished" or "washed." In such cases nothing should be used in the sizing, but what is soluble and readily yields to the washing process. With regard to the bulk of colored woven goods the varieties of type are enormous and styles and finishes required are innumerable. While the greatest care should be exercised in the preparation and sizing, it almost invariably happens that the finisher is not consulted until after the cloths has been woven, when it is often too late to put on the finished desired, because some ingredient has been used in sizing. Such a case is the use of Epsom salts in a size to add weight when a glazed finish may be required on the cloth. This is discovered when an attempt is made to glaze the cloth and it is found to be impossible as it plucks the cloth into shreds. Epsom salts would not calender at over 180 deg. to 200 deg. F., and friction glazing requires a temperature of 280 deg. to 320 deg. F. and the same trouble arises when goods are sized with excessive amounts of chlorides, put in for the purpose of weight.

Weight in the colored section is an important matter often for customs regulations, and in most cases it is important that the finisher should be consulted before putting the cloth into work. For many years I have personally advocated this procedure, and many manufacturers make it practice now to do so. It is important that every stage in the manufacture should assist and build up to obtain the desired result. The general practice on the Continent is to co-ordinate the processes and give finishes suitable for the use the

(Continued on Page 37)

VICTOR MILL STARCH - The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON Chemicals

*An Epoch in the History of
Liquid Chlorine*

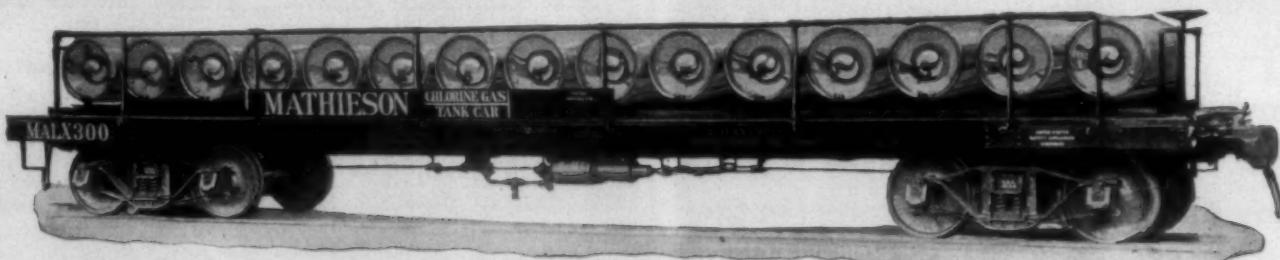
THE recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving tank car rates and privileges to the Mathieson Multi-Unit Chlorine Gas Tank Car, marks an epoch in the history of Liquid Chlorine.

The Multi-Unit Car, designed by our engineers, carries fifteen one-ton units of Liquid Chlorine instead of a single fifteen-ton tank. When we placed this special car in service over two years ago, the railroad companies refused to allow us tank car rates. We appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission for removal of this discrimination and continued making shipments in the Multi-Unit Car.

During the past two years we have paid out over two hundred thousand dollars in excess freight charges in order that the chlorine-consuming industries might benefit by the continued service of a tank car ideally constructed for the safe, economical and convenient use of Liquid Chlorine.

The present decision of the Commission upholds our faith in the Multi-Unit "Safety First" principle and awards us full reparations with interest.

Thououhtful consumers will recognize in this case a further proof of the leadership we have assumed in the chlorine industry.



The **MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS Inc.**
25 WEST 43rd STREET NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA
PROVIDENCE

CHICAGO
CHARLOTTE

Deal Direct with the Manufacturer

Bicarbonate of Soda
Liquid Chlorine-Caustic Soda



Sesquicarbonate of Soda
Bleaching Powder-Soda Ash

Forty Years of Faithful Service



Here is a Ladew Flintstone that has been on the job forty years. Through all this long life of service it has carried the load in a textile mill where uninterrupted performance is a great consideration.

Edward R. Ladew Company, Inc., has been making leather belting since 1835, and today the name "Ladew" stands in the very front rank among the successful belting manufacturers of the world. This position, won by adherence to high business ideals which have placed the user's satisfaction first at all times, is being maintained in every department of the Ladew organization.

Edward R. Ladew Co.
INCORPORATED

29 Murray Street, New York

The Cotton Industry in the South

By James R. Killian, before Kiwanis Club of North Adams, Mass.

COTTON manufacturing began in the South in 1813 with the establishment of a small mill at Lincolnton, N. C. Most of the machinery was made on the spot and the total cost of the 70-spindle mill was \$1,300.

During the next 20 years other small mills were built, but farming with slaves was found to be much more profitable than cotton manufacturing, and it is estimated that the presence of negro slaves retarded the textile industry of the South fully 50 years.

The men of that period found that negroes could not be trained as cotton mill operatives, and although many attempts have since been made to utilize negro labor in cotton mills, all have been failures. Mills have been built exclusively for negro labor, but the result has been the same in every case and all of them have been dismantled or been changed to white labor.

Increase in Industry.

By 1850 the spindles in the South had gradually increased to 295,000, but it was not until after the Civil War that the section below Washington began to realize the value of the industry and then, due to the lack of funds, the progress was very slow.

In 1860 there were 560,000 spindles which increased to 1,819,000 in 1890, and 6,267,000 in 1900.

Progress was more rapid after 1900 so that 1,158,300 were in operation by 1910, and New England began to realize that the South could manufacture cotton and was becoming a real competitor.

Now the South has in operation 16,849,641 spindles and will undoubtedly reach the 17,000,000 figures during 1924.

Some Comparative Figures.

The following table shows the comparative growth of the North and South during the past few years:

	North	South
1919	19,600,000	14,814,000
1920	19,900,000	15,239,000
1921	20,000,000	15,902,000
1922	20,000,000	16,150,000
1923	20,000,000	16,450,000

Massachusetts has long held the cotton manufacturing supremacy, but North Carolina, with 5,500,000 spindles installed and many more under construction, threatens to take the lead.

Law Changes Troublesome.

Massachusetts allows its legislature to meet every year and a manufacturer can scarcely adjust himself to one law before other proposed laws are upon him.

A Massachusetts executive takes his seat in the governor's chair and has to immediately consider his campaign to succeed himself.

The North Carolina legislature meets every two years and then can only stay in session for 60 days.

The governor of North Carolina is elected for four years and not allowed to succeed himself, and therefore devotes his time to constructive work.

Manufacturers prefer the North Carolina system of State government. Too much politics weighs heavily upon the cotton mill men of Massachusetts.

The idea prevails that Southern cotton mills operate very long hours and employ very young children, but such is not the case.

All the Southern States prohibit the employment of boys under 14 years of age, except that in Georgia the son of a widowed mother, solely depended upon him, may work after becoming 12 years of age, and in North Carolina a boy between 12 and 14 years of age may work outside of the school term. In both cases a special permit must be secured from a child welfare commission.

Working Hours Limited

South Carolina limits working hours to 55 and while the other States permit 60 hours, many mills operate but 55 hours.

The range of mountains that passes through Western North Carolina and South Carolina and Eastern Tennessee also touches Northern Georgia and Northern Alabama.

The mountains are filled with a pure-blooded, English speaking people and that is the great asset of the Southern textile industry.

The mountain people have little means of livelihood and as many of them live in abject poverty they welcome the opportunity of moving into the comfortable homes at the mills and once established in a mill village they rarely go back to the mountains or leave the mills to engage in other lines of work.

Mills Own Villages.

With few exceptions the Southern cotton mills own their mill villages. That is, they build cottages close around the mill and rent them to their employees at 25 cents per room per week. Often that price includes electric lights, while water and fuel are furnished at wholesale prices.

Comparatively few of the New England mills have their own villages and the operatives therefore have to rent homes from outsiders, often paying \$5 to \$7 per week in addition to the cost of water and lights. Many of the New England operatives also pay car fare to and from the mills.

In the mill villages of the South every cottage has a garden and the produce therefrom supplies the tables in the summer, whereas the New England operatives pay high prices for vegetables.

On account of the colder climate New England operatives must buy more and heavier clothing and it is estimated that their average fuel cost is \$86, as against \$18 for Southern operatives.

Must Have Higher Wages.

The New England operatives demand sufficient wages to cover their higher costs of living which are estimated at \$7.50 per operative per week more than that of the Southern operative. A New England operative must therefore get \$22.50 per week in order to live on the

(Continued on Page 14)

**WARREN COTTON MILLS
of the
THORNDIKE COMPANY
West Warren, Mass.**

**Denims, Tickings, Cotton
Sutings, Draperies,
Furniture Covering
36,960 Spindles
1,173 Looms**

**ParkSpray Conditioning Room
Helps Warren Cotton Mills
Better Product—5% More Loom Production**

"Regarding the performance of the conditioning equipment which you furnished us, we are pleased to inform you that this unit has exceeded our expectations in every way."

"Previous to this installation, we had tried in an ineffectual way to accomplish these same results, but only regret that we did not resort to your specially designed apparatus before we did."

"The entire installation is satisfactory from every standpoint, and has equalled and surpassed every specification submitted in your original proposal, even in view of the fact that we are operating the equipment in a room much larger than the one you were requested to quote on."

WARREN COTTON MILLS

V. L. Faunce Agent.

Parks-Cramer Company
Engineers & Contractors
Industrial Piping and Air Conditioning

Fitchburg Boston Charlotte

Right Regain

A simple plan on a scrap of paper saved this client thousands of dollars

The plan worked. And it saved this client money. Yet the mill owners had thought it couldn't be done!

This manufacturer wrote us: "We are renting an old building in addition to our main plant, and we want to expand. Shall we renew the lease, buy the building, or build a new one? Can you advise us?"

We sent an engineer to look it over. He saw the solution of a problem that had baffled the mill owners. He went over the ground, then had a meeting with the owners, in the superintendent's office. On a scrap of brown wrapping paper retrieved from the waste basket, he sketched a simple plan. It proved that this plant, part in one building, and part in another, was not operating economically. He showed how, at a moderate cost, the owners could build an addition to their main plant and do away with the other building.

We were commissioned to carry out our recommendations. The main plant was enlarged, and all manufacturing processes were brought under one roof at a substantial saving in operating costs.

The completeness of Lockwood-Greene service was a revelation to these hard-headed men of business. They had been in the habit of getting along without engineering advice. They were amazed at the breadth of the Lockwood-Greene engineer's experience in every phase of mill construction and management.

We will be glad to have you write to us about your building problems. We have years of experience covering practically every branch of the textile industry, and this experience is at your service. A copy of our booklet, "Building with Foresight," will be sent on request.



LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. ENGINEERS

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 24 Federal Street, BOSTON

BOSTON	ATLANTA	CHICAGO	NEW YORK
DETROIT	CLEVELAND	CHARLOTTE	SPARTANBURG

Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal

Compagnie Lockwood Greene, Paris, France

WHO'S WHO

AMONG

SOUTHERN MILL MEN

OSCAR D. GRIMES. (Athens Mfg. Co.)

Oscar D. Grimes, manager of the Athens Manufacturing Company, Athens, Ga., and chairman of the



OSCAR D. GRIMES.

Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association, was born at Baltimore, Md., May 19, 1886.

R. W. JENNINGS. West Point Mfg. Co.)

R. W. Jennings, superintendent of the Lanett Mill of the West Point Manufacturing Company and a



R. W. JENNINGS.

member of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association, is a man who came from an office

He was raised in the cotton mill business because his father was one of the best known and most successful superintendents twenty-five years ago, and he is one of three brothers who are superintending Southern mills today.

At about 12 years of age he began to working during school vacations, his first work being that of sweeper in a card room at 25 cents per day, and at the age of 18 entered the mill business regularly.

He was employed at the York (S. C.) Cotton Mills (now Cannon Mills), Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C., and at the Kansas City Cotton Mills, having charge of all departments except the cloth room.

About two months before he was 21 years of age he became superintendent of the Milstead (Ga.) Mfg. Co. and successfully filled that position until March, 1924, when he accepted the position of manager of the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Oscar Grimes has been much interested in the work of the Southern Textile Association and was one of the organizers of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia.

position to become a superintendent and distinctly made good.

Rube Jennings, as he is commonly called, was born at Opelika, Ala., on June 27, 1874, and has never worked for any company except the Lanett Cotton Mills and their successor, the West Point Mfg. Co.

For many years his work was that of paymaster, and having a vision beyond his immediate work, he utilized his opportunities to study the cotton manufacturing business.

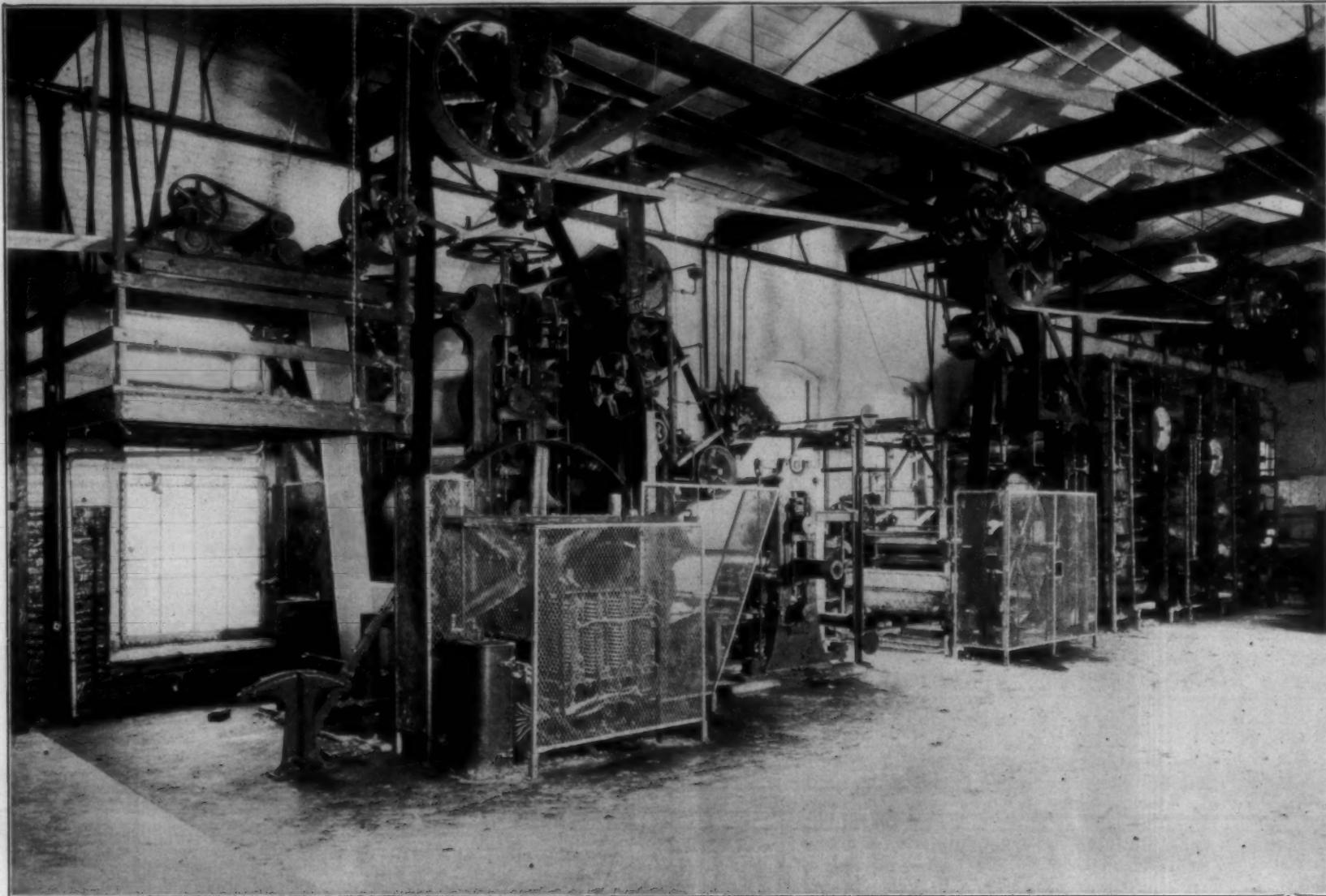
When the day came that the former superintendent accepted a position elsewhere, Rube Jennings was prepared to step from an office position and take charge of the manufacturing end of the business, and he has successfully handled the position since that time.

He has been a close student of cotton manufacturing and has taken an active interest in the work of the Southern Textile Association. He was one of the organizers of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia and was their first executive officer.

Rube is an active member of the Rotary Club of West Point, Ga.

**Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills
Contains Complete data relative to Southern Mills
Pocket Size
Revised Twice Yearly**

**CLARK PUBLISHING CO.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.**



“What does it cost to put finishing machinery in range—and how much will it save yearly?”

If many textile manufacturers and finishers had the answer to this question in connection with their own individual plants, they wouldn't hesitate a minute in putting practically all their machinery in range.

We have often seen cases where with machinery in range three men have done the work which formerly required 12 men.

Then there is the saving in seconds and start-and-stop waste.

Whenever you are ready, we will be very glad to take up the question of putting your finishing machinery in range. We will also be glad to send our booklet, "Finishing Machinery in Range."

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.

Established 1820

PHILADELPHIA, P.A.

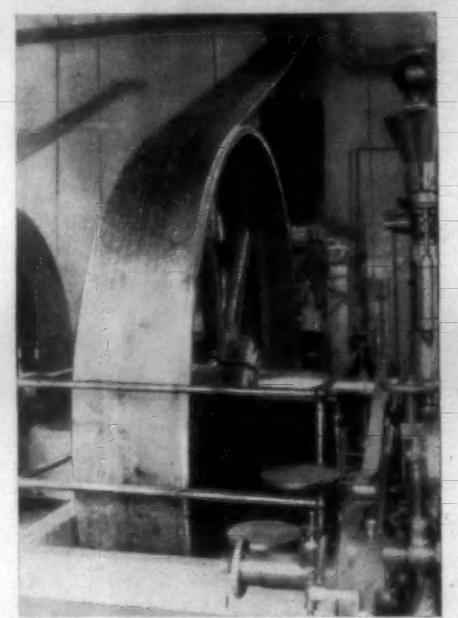
Providence Office
Turks Head Building

Greenville, S. C. Office
Woodside Bldg.

Canadian Representative
Hamilton, Ontario, Can.
W. J. Westaway Co.

BUTTERWORTH *Finishing* MACHINERY

Thursday, April 10, 1924.

Nothing takes the place of Leather

They have paid for themselves several times

THE right belt in the right place. The right quality of leather, the right tanning methods, the right weight, flexibility and thickness to transmit the right amount of power—this is what the Graton and Knight Standardized Series of Belts means. And this is belting economy.

Out in the Middle West the manager of a large mill after making several severe tests with different sorts of belts decided to rebelt his entire mill with leather. Among the leather belts that were used for making the tests were some members of the Graton and Knight Standardized Series.

The Graton and Knight Belts stood the tests so much better than any of their competitors that they were chosen for the job.

And this is what the manager of the mill* wrote us some years later:

"Some of your belts have been running for several years and as they are in as good condition as when they were installed we are unable to give you any opinion as to the length of service we will get out of them, but at this time we are convinced that they have paid for themselves several times."

Send for the book "The Standardization of Belting," and at the same time let us know the type of power transmission you are most interested in. This book tells how, through constant study and analysis of transmission problems, we have developed a series of belts to meet every condition.

We will gladly have a Graton and Knight engineer call upon you and place at your disposal one of the widest belting experiences in the world.

*Name upon request.

GRATON & KNIGHT
WORCESTER, MASS.



The Cotton Industry in The South

(Continued from Page 10)

same scale as a Southern operative who receives \$15.

As goods of equal quality are sold for the same price whether produced in the North or South, the cotton manufacturers wish to avoid having to add to their costs the extra \$7.50 per operative per week and it is logical to build mills where goods can be manufactured at the lower costs.

In addition to the lower wage scale the manufacturer finds in the South a splendid class of labor that is easily trained and does not leave the mills for other lines of work as do the foreign born employees of the New England mills.

Thirty years ago it was said that the South could only make the very coarsest yarns and goods and it was said so often that New England believed it.

Twenty years ago it was admitted that they might make the medium counts, but could never produce fine goods.

Making Fine Goods.

Today Southern mills are making fine cotton and silk shirting and dress goods equal in quality to those made anywhere in the world.

New England lost sight of the fact that the mills of the South were being filled with people who were pure blooded descendants of the best stock of old England and Scotland, and that they had the ability to acquire skill.

The men who are at the head of the cotton mills of New England are as a rule, experienced and well trained, but the constant pressure of radical legislation and excessive taxation has been wearing them down.

They see in the South less legislative interference, lower taxes and a better class of labor with lower living costs.

Is it any wonder that their faces are turning Southward?

History and Resources.

The South has nearly one-third of the total area of the United States, as well as about one-third of the population; also about three-fifths of the coastline of the continental United States.

Emerging from the Civil War with her lands and homes devastated and many of her young men dead and others wounded so that they could not work, and with about 5,000,000 moving west to new fields of endeavor to get away from ruin, and where they could take a new start, they left the South in a deplorable condition, from which we will now see how she came forth, flowering and prospering.

In 1810 she surpassed New England in industrial pursuits, but by her foolish with slavery and raising of cotton she hurt herself.

The first two locomotives built in an American shop for an American railroad, were built for a South Carolina line. The first artificial ice ever manufactured was by a Southern man. The first charting of the current of the ocean was done by Commodore Matthew F. Maury, of Virginia, who received more medals from European coun-

tries than any other man in the United States.

Great achievements by other Southern men are as follows: First threshing machine, gatling gun, weather and bureau system, extracting of cotton oil from cotton seed; illuminating gas, manufacturing of glass, first to establish an orphan school, first industrial school for girls, an average also of about 4,000 patents granted in the South, as against 35,000 patents granted in the United States.

Politically First.

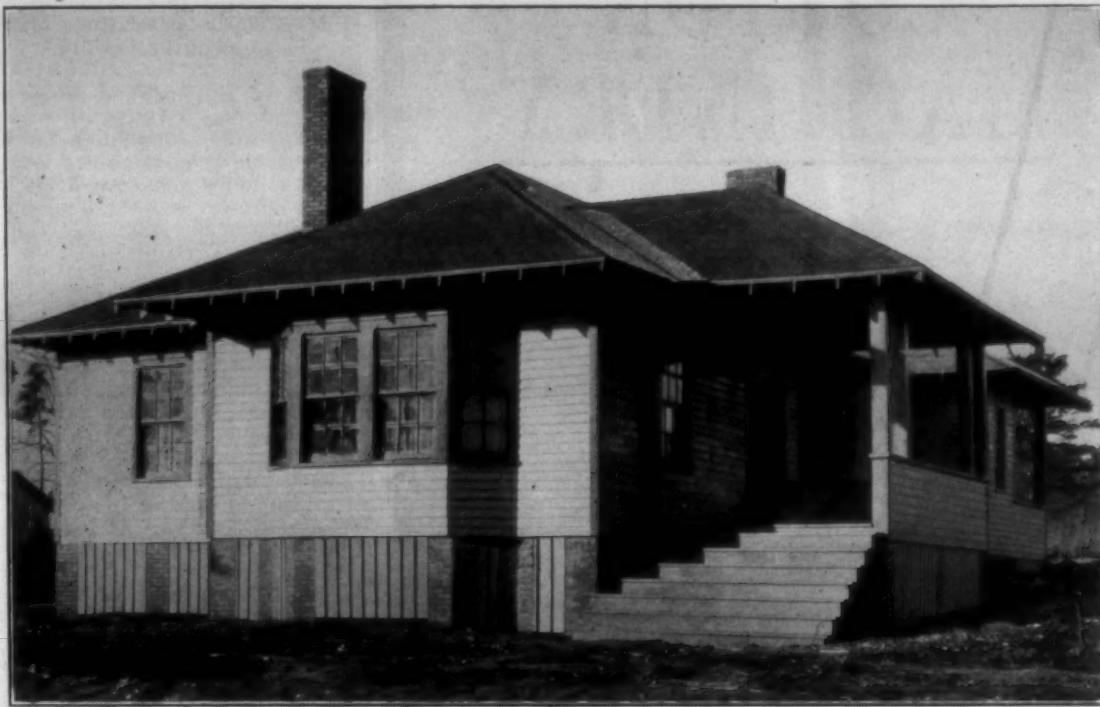
The writer of the Declaration of Independence; Constitution of the United States; author of Monroe Doctrine; Laws of Neutrality; National Anthem; first President of the United States; political guidance of the purchase of Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Oregon, which added to our national territory about 1,000,000 square miles or 640,000,500 acres that cost about two and one-half cents per acre can also be credited to the South.

Resources of South.

Value	\$70,000,000,000
Property assessed for taxation in 1920	29,072,775,000
Bank deposits, in the South, in 1921	6,113,464,000
Bank deposits in U. S. in 1921	37,260,687,000
Spent for public schools, in South, in 1920	204,225,000
Spent for public schools in U. S. in 1920	963,678,123
Capital invested in manufacture in the South	6,885,546,000
Capital invested in manufacture in the U. S.	44,776,006,000
Value of manufactured products in South	9,808,114,000
Value of manufactured products in U. S.	62,427,825,000
Exports from South	2,695,923,300
Exports from U. S.	6,502,912,000
Mineral production of South	2,285,835,000 or 31%
Mineral production of U. S.	6,707,000,000 or 55%
Supply of oil in South (barrels)	254,239,600
Supply of oil in U. S. (barrels)	443,402,000
Illuminating gas	60%
Coal in South (tons)	169,957,000
Coal in U. S.	645,863,000
Water H. P. developed in South	2,249,600
Water H. P. developed U. S.	9,823,500
Water H. P. estimated to be developed in South	9,120,750
Railroad mileage in South (miles)	91,169
Railroad mileage in U. S. (miles)	253,446
Expenditures for good roads—	
1921	150,000,000
1922	200,000,000
1923	400,000,000
Building construction, 1922	351,000,000
Increase of agricultural products last 10 years, 92 per cent.	

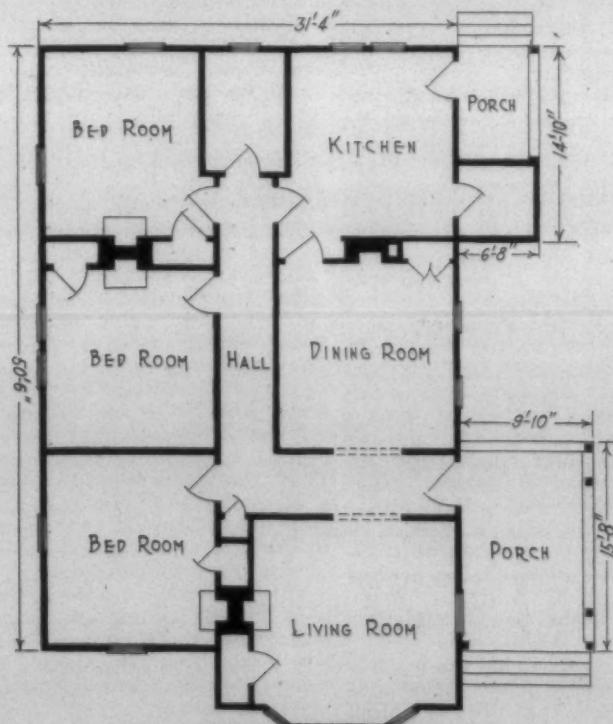
(Continued on Page 35)

*Type of Minter Home
in the village of the
new Southern Worsted Corp., Greenville,
S. C.*



Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass., Engrs.

The Minter way is the modern way. We offer textile mills a complete contract blanketing the erection of employes' cottages, schools, community houses, churches, etc. Your architect's plans or your own plans can be Minterized with ease. Our complete contract appeals to textile mill executives. We can save executives' time and stockholders' money. We are able at present to give prompt delivery on all types of Minter Homes and handle their erection with our own experienced foremen and labor.



*Floor Plan of Employee's Cottage in
Village of Southern Worsted Corp.*

You Get Action

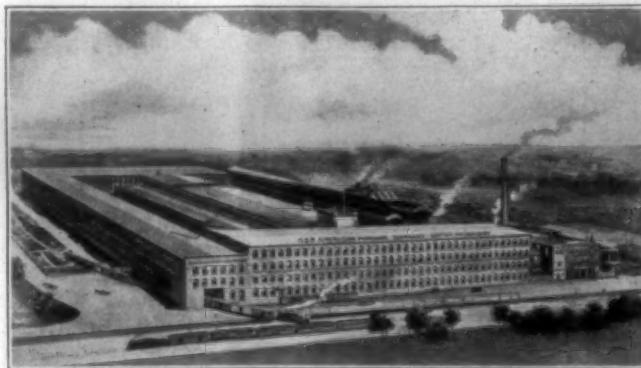
Most delays on construction contracts can be avoided by careful advance planning. Our business is systematized. We can give you action on housing contracts entrusted to us. Your houses will be ready for occupancy when promised. It is significant that the people who are most familiar with Minter Homes buy most of them. In the City of Greenville and its suburbs, we can point to 778 Minter Homes of all types erected in a little over two years for the people who know most about the Minter System of Building and the prompt erection service we give on our contracts.

We want to quote on the houses you need.

**The Minter Homes Co.
Greenville, South Carolina**

Minter Homes Corp.
Huntington, West Virginia

COTTON MACHINERY



WE BUILD

- EXHAUST OPENERS
- HOPPER BALE OPENERS
- CRIGHTON OPENERS
- ROVING WASTE OPENERS
- BUCKLEY OPENERS
- COTTON CONVEYING SYSTEMS
- FEEDERS
- SELF FEEDING OPENERS
- INTERMEDIATE and FINISHER LAPPERS
- REVOLVING FLAT CARDS
- DRAWING FRAMES
(Mechanical or Electric Stop Motion)
- SLUBBING INTERMEDIATE and ROVING FRAMES
- SPINNING FRAMES and TWISTERS
(Band or Tape Driven)
- SPINDLES—FLYERS
- RINGS—FLUTED ROLLS

Write for descriptive Bulletins

**H. & B
American Machine Co.
Pawtucket, R. I.**

Southern Office
814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Knitting Arts Exhibition

THE Knitting Arts Exhibition, held this week in Philadelphia under the auspices of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, was highly successful from every standpoint. The display of knitting machines and all other supplies and equipment used in the industry was the largest ever assembled in the country.

Among the exhibits were the following:

Foster Machine Co.

Foster Machine Company showed their Model 30 machine equipped for winding knitting yarn on cones. The machine will handle different material, such as cotton, mercerized and worsted. They also showed their Model 75 Precise wind machine equipped for winding thread yarn from spools to tubes, also for winding silk and artificial silk knitting yarn onto cones.

The space was in charge of T. E. Connor, sales manager of the company, and D. W. Bridgman, of the selling department, was also in attendance.

Hemphill Co.

The Hemphill Company, manufacturers of Banner Automatic Circular Knitting Machines, Pawtucket, R. I., exhibited in Spaces 419-420-421-422-423-424 the following machines:

1 240-needle $3\frac{1}{2}$ " split-foot machine for half hose.

1 260-needle $3\frac{1}{4}$ " split-foot machine for ladies' hose.

1 200-needle $3\frac{1}{2}$ " split-foot machine set up to make men's fine cashmere half hose with natural wool sole.

1 220-needle $3\frac{1}{2}$ " plain machine with sinker drop stitch attachment for half hose with drop stitch effect seven or eight courses between.

1 260-needle $3\frac{1}{4}$ " spring needle machine for ladies' hose.

1 small size machine, with tip and stripe attachment.

1 240-needle $3\frac{1}{2}$ " latch needle nib pointed heel machine set up on ladies' work with new fashioning device applied.

1 200-needle $3\frac{1}{4}$ " accordian stitch machine, set up to make imitation rib ladies' hose.

1 176-needle $3\frac{1}{4}$ " ladies' combination machine, set up to make imitation rib ladies' hose.

Southern Textile Machinery Co.

The Southern Textile Machinery Company occupied Booths 213 and 254. Not only did they show a full line of loopers of various gauges equipped with the latest devices perfected by their engineering department, but they showed other equipment for use in hosiery mills.

Their display was in charge of the president, G. A. Flournoy, assisted by the chief of the service department, R. N. Parkins.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, home office, 658 Broadway, New York City, exhibited a full line of sewing machines selected for their special interest to the knit underwear and athletic underwear industry. In Spaces Nos. 163 and 164 were shown in actual operation the work of their Flatlock

and Feldlock machines. The Flatlock makes the celebrated flat seam, which is no thicker than the single thickness of the knitted fabric and is produced by abutting the edges of the fabric and securely holding them together by the Flatlock stitch; the resultant seam is smooth, soft, flat and elastic and will not rip nor ravel.

The Feldlock machine makes the two-thread elastic stitch and produces either the two-needle or three-needle double lapped seam fell, so largely used in making men's shirts, athletic underwear, overalls and similar garments requiring a strong, flat, felled seam.

Among their other machines exhibited were the Overlock, the High Speed Lockstitch Machine, the Shell Scalloping machine, for ornamental effects, as well as their Zig Zag machine for like purpose.

The following Willcox & Gibbs representatives were present: H. S. Thompson and F. W. Davidson, of New York; C. F. Burgner and C. R. Spencer, of Philadelphia; G. M. Lewis, of Troy; G. W. Marshek, of Baltimore.

Edwin J. Schoettle Co.

The Edwin J. Schoettle Company, 533 North Eleventh street, manufacturers of paper boxes, mailing tubes and paper canisters, who make a specialty of set-up boxes for the knitting trades, displayed samples of various boxes.

Hussong Dyeing Machine Co.

This company displayed a section of a machine with circulating head mounted and propellers in motion. This head is of new design, and has not yet been offered to the trade, or placed in use other than the installation on which it has been tested and its efficiency proven.

This head was driven by motor and silent chain running in oil. There was a reversing panel, and a panel having a forward, stop and reverse push button for the control and operation of the machine.

The gears are of cut steel, totally enclosed with covers that give ready access to the roving parts.

The propeller shafts were enlarged, and on extended centers.

The Crawford Manufacturing Co.

This company exhibited their regular type stop motion, together with their new type E. O. B. stop motion. They expect to feature this type of stop motion which they have perfected this year and which is a marked improvement over their regular type and E. O. stop motion. They showed several detailed improvements on their regular type stop motion which was shown for the first time at the exhibition.

Seaboard Lithographing Co., Inc.

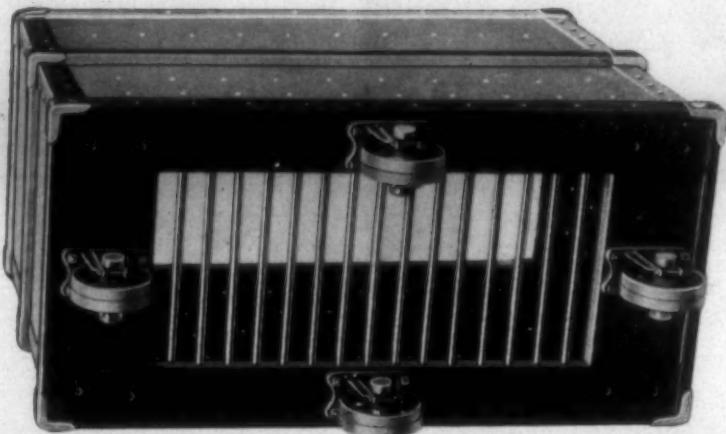
This exhibited consisted of an artistic display of underwear, hosiery and sweater packings, embracing box wraps, box tops, bands, labels, rider tickets and general textile advertising matter.

Philadelphia Metal Drying Form Co.

This company occupied Booths 134 and 135 and had a full line of single and adjustable steam heated metal drying forms in operation.

(Continued on Page 20)

AT LAST!—The Truck You Have Long Wanted—



The Lovern Ever-Clean Truck

Patented January 14, 1924
Serial No. 567632

The attention of all cotton mill superintendents is directed to the special advantages of this improved truck, embodying as it does certain features that have never been found in the history of the textile industry.

Some of The Salient Features

It stays clean and prevents trash and settlement from getting on the roving as doffed from the fly frames.

The bevelled ends and sides make it an automatic cleaning truck, as the mere motion of rolling it from one point to another causes the settlement to sift through the slotted bottom.

It is of standard construction throughout, built of very strong material and is foolproof in every particular.

A mill will never be troubled with splintering bottoms which uses this substantially built and modern improved truck.

The boxes may be furnished in either all steel, steel clad, or plain fibre with these patented bottoms and your attention is directed to the fact that we do not charge you more for the patented bottom than we would for one of ordinary construction.

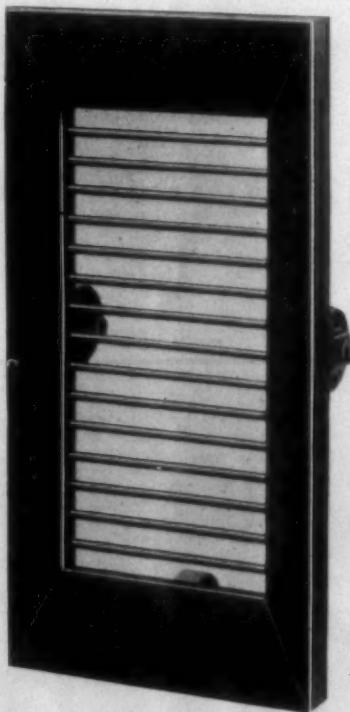
In other words, we are giving you the benefit of the invention which we have gone to much expense and long study to perfect.

It is what carders have wanted for years in box construction.

THE WILSON CO.

Patentees

Greenville, S. C.



Showing The
Slotted Bottom

Thursday, April 10, 1924.

VARIATIONS in NUMBERS

Report for Spinners Division of Southern Textile Association

Select two sides of spinning (different frames) and size yarn from every bobbin, recording the weights and number in the blanks below. Make honest records, as these tests are for the purpose of determining the usual variation to be found on a side of spinning. Mail your report to Carl R. Harris, Lancaster, S. C. (Size from bobbins that are half full.)

Grade and Staple of Cotton _____ Hank Roving Running _____ Roll Setting, center to center _____
 Back to middle _____ Middle to front _____ R. P. M. of Front Roll _____ Size Ring _____ Flange Number _____
 Make of Traveler _____ No. Traveler _____ Size of Bobbin _____ Length of Traverse _____
 Length of Stroke on Filling Wind _____ Spindle Speed _____ Twist per inch _____ Band or Tape _____
 Drive _____

SIZINGS FROM ONE SIDE OF A FRAME

Number supposed to be spun-

SIZINGS FROM ONE SIDE OF A FRAME

Number supposed to be spun

Sign either real or assumed name

(Additional blanks will be mailed upon request.)



LEATHEROID RECEPTACLES are strong and durable because the material itself, LEATHEROID, is strong and durable. To this strength of material has been added features of construction—such as the method of securing the bottoms in cans and cans, the double roll can rim, the placing of solid rivets close together—all of these features contribute to the durability of LEATHEROID RECEPTACLES.

Send for Catalog

ROGERS FIBRE Co.

121 Beach St., Boston

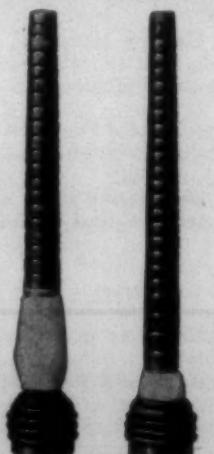
78 Fifth Ave., New York

SOLD THROUGH SOUTHERN SUPPLY HOUSES

1024 Filbert St., Philadelphia

“WE’VE GOT IT”

The Only Real, Reliable, absolutely fool proof, satisfactory “AUTOMATIC BUNCH BUILDER”
on the market



The “HOLCOMB” Automatic Bunch Builder is the result of years of development work by a practical mill man. It is fully perfected and has long been in successful operation in a score of mills. It is fool proof; has no wearing parts to get out of order; requires no oil; builds the bunch automatically only when the ring rail is lowered to doff; and requires absolutely no attention of the operator for setting or resetting. Remove the “personal element!” Remove the waste! Saves 80 per cent. Write now for our proposition.

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**Holcomb Bunch Builder Co.
Birmingham, Ala.**

Thursday, April 10, 1924.



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Is it worth while to buy cheap oil and risk costly frictional wear on good machinery? The best is cheapest all around.



Modern Textile Lubricant

Best Lubricant—because it gives most dependable and consistent lubricant protection.

Best for Economy—because it costs less per month for lubricant (it lasts so much longer than wasteful oil) to say nothing of saving in machinery repairs and replacement.

Best for Profit—because it stays in the bearing and off the product—and your goods are undamaged.

NON-FLUID OIL has proved best by test for over 70% of leading mills. Will you make this test for yourself? We furnish free sample and bulletin "Lubrication of Textile Machinery." Use Coupon for quick reply.

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Samples and
Bulletin on "Lu-
brication of Textile
Machinery" to

Name _____

Address _____

S. T. B. 4-10-24

Knitting Arts Exhibition

(Continued from Page 16)

The Grosser Knitting Machine Co.

In Spaces 269, 270 and 271, occupied by Grosser Knitting Machine Company, had the appearance of a knitting plant and showed in operation a set of coarse gauge machines for shaker coats. A single bed Grosser machine made full-fashioned coat bodies, while the twin head power machine made sleeves, collars and trimmings. One of the full automatic Grosser power machines, provided with a patented vertical striping attachment, was also shown turning out novelty sweaters of a type which will attract considerable attention. Alongside of this was operated a hand machine with another improvement for fancy work, also a special border machine. A "Woonsocket" brushing machine was shown in operation, with the entire equipment run by electric motor.

H. G. Hanline Co.

In Space 337 this company placed on exhibition the Diagraph stencil cutting machine, box strapping, box strapping tools, lead and cording seals, stencil inks, stencil boards and various other articles used in connection with the shipping department.

This company represents the Cary Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., the E. J. Brooks & Co., Inc., New York City, and the Diagraph Stencil Machine Corp., St. Louis, Mo.

Scott & Williams, Inc.

Scott & Williams, Inc., 366 Broadway, New York City, exhibited a complete line of seamless hosiery machines and automatic rib body machines for underwear.

The exhibit included all of the well known models, particularly the latest models, HH and R. I. machines.

The model H-H machine makes half hose complete, automatically transferring from a rib to a plain stitch. This machine has been on the market for some little time, and its popularity is steadily increasing.

The development of the model R. I. machine has been very rapid, and the field which this machine now covers has been greatly extended by manufacturers of various kinds of hosiery.

Acme Steel Goods Co.

This exhibit consisted of nailless and nailed-on box strapping, steel mats, devices for making cases pilfer proof while in transit. Charts showed how a manufacturer may cut down the thickness of lumber in a shipping case, and by the use of strapping have a stronger case than the heavy lumber at a greatly reduced cost.

Paramount Textile Machinery Co.

The Paramount Textile Machinery Co., of Chicago, Ill., had their usual attractive display of their paramount forms and finishing equipment. This display included improved and practical types of forms and tables for finishing of hosiery. Their fabric holder was of special interest, as this device has played an important part in hosiery finishing during the past five years. A full line of forms for drying ladies' half hose, misses' and infants' hosiery was shown. This company also

showed their patented Paramount chain cutters and attachments for looping machines which greatly facilitate the looping operation. The Paramount inspection machine for perfect inspection was also exhibited.

Cooper Hewitt Electric Co.

Their booth, No. 368, was equipped and illuminated with two Cooper Hewitt lamps to show the difference between ordinary light and Cooper Hewitt work light. They showed why Cooper Hewitt light has been found very satisfactory for the knitting mill, and how the best results will be obtained.

A number of standard lighting units were on display together with a considerable number of photographs of various installations now using Cooper Hewitt work light. Of special interest was a special demonstration cabinet showing the relative visual acuity or seeing power of Cooper Hewitt light.

Clarence L. Meyers.

This booth was in charge of Clarence L. Meyers, Milton M. Meyers and G. C. Ballenberg. Booth No. 165 had on display the exhibit of "Quality First" mercerized yarn, hosiery and other fabrics made from this yarn. Combination yarns of silk and artificial silk mercerized and silk, also an entirely new product called Sparkling Winwol. Hosiery was made from this yarn which is something entirely new for the knitting trade.

A very attractive souvenir was given to all callers at this booth.

Catlin & Co.

The Catlin & Co. exhibit consisted of samples of cotton yarn from the various mills which they represent exclusively, including the Sharp Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass., Hamilton Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass., Lawton Spinning Co., Woonsocket, R. I., Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C., and the Ivanhoe Mfg. Co., Smithfield, N. C.

Charles Bond Co.

Charles Bond Co. displayed a full line of power transmission machinery and flat leather belting as well as Bondaron solid round belting.

In addition to these lines of their own manufacture, they displayed the well known line of S. K. F. ball bearing hangers and pillow blocks for transmission purposes and the Boston standardized cut gears in cast iron and brass.

A portion of the material they had on exhibition was in motion showing the material in operation.

American Yarn & Processing Co.

American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C., had a display consisting of an exhibition of some of their mercerized yarns.

Dixie Mercerizing Co.

This company had no display but reserved Spaces Nos. 357 and 358, which they used to receive their friends.

Trump Bros. Machine Co.

Hosiery Machines—4 machine for infants' plain and tipped stockings, 1 machine for children's $\frac{3}{4}$ length sport hose with needle drop attachment, 1 machine for misses' $\frac{3}{4}$ length sport hose with sinker drop attachment, 1 machine for men's half hose with sinker drop attachment, 1 special demonstration machine knocked down to show thor-

oughly the mechanism and working parts.

Underwear Machines—A 16-inch 14 cut automatic rib machine.

This display particularly emphasized their new needle drop and sinker drop attachments. They have just recently completed these and have reason to feel that they have wide advantage over the similar attachments of competitive design.

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

This exhibit was located in Booth No. 252 and was in charge of W. D. Marshall, Philadelphia district sales manager, assisted by W. A. Field, Jr.

They exhibited a model showing the Mathieson system of preparing sodium hypochlorite bleach liquors from liquid chlorine. One of the important features of the Mathieson system is the use of predetermined units of liquid chlorine, insuring the production of uniform bleach liquors in any quantity desired. Literature describing the use of Mathieson chemicals in the textile industry will be available and samples will be shown of "Eagle Thistle" Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Bleaching Powder, Bicarbonate of Soda and Modified Virginia Soda.

J. L. Shoemaker & Co.

At Space No. 194 was exhibited by J. L. Shoemaker & Co., of Philadelphia, the New Jersey Textile Wire Stitching Machine, manufactured by the New Jersey Wire Stitching Machine Company. This machine is for the rapid and economical attaching of Rider Tickets or Labels to Hosiery and other garments.

The staples are made from wire fed from a continuous roll, the sta-

ples being delivered with a sharp point, so that the finest fabric can not be damaged. This method of labeling is used largely in many of the principal hosiery mills throughout the country.

The capacity of the machine is very great and limited only by the skill of the operator. One thousand dozen pairs of hosiery have been labeled in one day by the New Jersey Textile. The machine is usually supplied with a small electric motor attached, the amount of power being less than one-sixth horse power.

Cannon Mills.

Cannon Mills had at Booths 116 and 117, a full staff of representatives from their various sales offices to discuss with manufacturers their needs in cotton yarn. Representatives from the Philadelphia, New York, Providence, Boston, Amsterdam, Reading, Chicago and Chattanooga offices were on hand.

Southern Mercerizing Co.

The exhibit of the Southern Mercerizing Company, Tryon, N. C., was No. 278 and their exhibit consisted of a display of single mercerized yarns, natural and tinted, on skeins and cones; also they had a display of hosiery in which their yarns have been used, in all the new shades.

Nice Ball Bearing Co.

This exhibit consisted primarily of a new textile caster which they have recently developed.

They also displayed their regular line of ball bearings as applicable to textile machinery.

The caster is full ball bearing, and made entirely from pressed steel parts.

By virtue of a stationary hub, the

wheel is, in itself, thread proof, as an extra precaution, however, we are equipping all textile casters with a dust cap and felt washers which retain the lubricant and exclude the dirt.

Proctor & Schwartz, Inc.

This company exhibited the following, in Booths 169, 170, 171, 208, 209, 210: "Proctor" drying machinery for all textile materials, "Proctor" automatic boarding, drying and stripping machine for hosiery; also "Smish-Furbush" carding, garneting, preparatory, felting and waste machinery.

A working demonstration of the "Proctor" automatic boarding, drying and stripping machine for hosiery. A new model was shown. This, Model "D," differs from the better known models "A," "B" and "C" in that it is designed for two operators (a boarder and helper) and for higher speed in the operation. This new type of machine has attained double the output of the single operator models, in plants where it has been installed.

In addition, the "Proctor" table hosiery dryer—a combined boarding table and drying machine — was shown.

Other types of "Proctor" dryers for all kinds of textile materials were shown in an interesting display of photographs.

Representatives: Chas. T. Griffith, manager of the hosiery dryer department of Proctor & Schartz, Inc., headed the group of representatives, which included C. S. Tiers, P. G. Kent, C. H. Dennison, J. F. Moranz, L. E. Foyle and W. H. Rihl.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc., exhibited a Foster winder equipped with the Eclipse yarn cleaner, which is very well known to the trade and also with the latest device the Eclipse slab catcher. This slab catcher is a new novel in design and is making a big impression on the trade.

They also showed the Eclipse-VanNess dye machine, which has gone into very good use throughout the entire country with reference to underwear. The random dyeing machine dyes the yarn on the large cones and has a capacity of between four hundred and five hundred pounds per day of any size yarn.

Grand Rapids Textile Machinery Co.

The exhibit of this company included a display of their silk finishing machines for underwear manufacturers and samples of fabrics after they were finished.

William Whitman Co.

William Whitman Co., Boston, had no exhibit in their booth, using it merely as a place to meet their friends.

American Safety Table Co.

This exhibit showed the American ball bearing seaming table and American ball bearing looping table.

The Peerless Hosiery Dyeing Co.

This company displayed an unlimited amount of ladies', men's and children's hose, in all ranges of colors that are now being worn. They also showed the new cross dye effects, which they will be wearing this fall season.

(Continued on Page 29)

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

ESTABLISHED 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Southern Branch Factory

Southern Branch Office

E. M. TERRYBERRY, Southern Agent

121 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

1126 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

G. L. MELCHOR, Asst.

Cylinder and
Doffer Fillets
Napper Clothing

Top Flats and Lickerins Recovered and
Promptly Returned

Tempered Steel Twin and Domestic Iron Wire Heddles
The Best Materials Obtainable Make Up Our Products

Give us a trial on Cylinder and Doffer Fillets. This
will satisfy you as to the merits of our Card Clothing.

Stripper and
Burnisher Fillets
Emery Fillets

WHO'S WHO AMONG TEXTILE SALESMEN

PAUL F. HADDOCK.
(A Klipstein & Co.)

Paul F. Haddock, Southern manager for A. Klipstein & Co., was born at Adlington, Lancashire, England,



PAUL F. HADDOCK.

on December 9, 1886, and received early training in dyeing, bleaching and finishing.

He attended the Adlington Na-

tional School and the Chorley Technical School and was then employed by the Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers Association of England.

Before becoming a selling agent he was superintendent of the Lancashire Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Company at Waldwick, N. J., and later filled a similar position with the American Finishing Company, of Memphis, Tenn.

He has been with A. Klipstein & Co. for twelve years, being promoted from salesman to Southern manager upon the retirement of the former manager, and has been very successful in the conduct of their business.

Mr. Haddock is a member of the Bradford Dyers and Colorists Society, American Cotton Manufacturers Association and Southern Textile Association. He was the first president of the Charlotte Kiwanis Club and later filled the position of Governor of the Carolina Kiwanis District.

He invented the Haddock Scientific Circulator for Bleaching Kiers and few men have a better knowledge of dyeing and bleaching problems.

JOHN BOTHAMLEY.
(A. Klipstein & Co.)

John Bothamley, or Jack Bothamley, as he is commonly called, was born at Adlington, Eng-

sland, on January 20, 1874, and is a practical dyer and finisher, having

served a long apprenticeship in the dyeing and finishing mills of England.

He filled a position as superin-

tendent of bleaching and finishing at Horwick Vale, England, and then

came to the Dominion Textile Com-

pany in Canada.

Later he was superintendent of bleaching and finishing at the New York Mills of Utica and then came South as Southern manager for H. A. Metz & Co., which position he filled for thirteen years.

His knowledge of dyeing, bleaching and finishing, as well as his salesmanship, enabled him to develop a very large business.

About two years ago, he accepted a position with A. Klipstein & Co., and now covers Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, with his headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., and makes occasional trips to other States.

Jack Bothamley is an ardent golf player. He devotes his week-ends and spare afternoons to that sport and is classed as among the best in his club.



JOHN BOTHAMLEY.

and, on January 20, 1874, and is a practical dyer and finisher, having

REMEDIES FOR DYEHOUSE TROUBLES

By Wm. C. Dodson

A practical book to help the dyer in his daily work

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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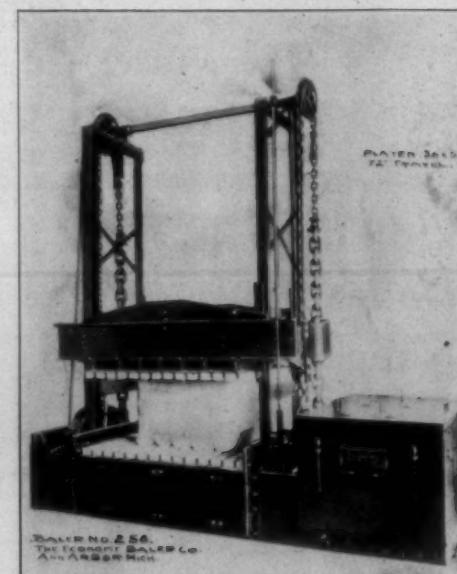
GENERAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Charlotte, N. C.

ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

CLOTH
PRESS

HEAVY DUTY NO. 258. PLATEN 50 x 36



This Economy Heavy Duty Cloth Press No. 258, has a platen 50 x 36 inches. Platen travel of 72 inches. Equipped complete with Direct Connected Electric Motor.

Press will develop tremendous pressure, ample for the baling for Export and Domestic shipment of Duck, Khaki, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Print Cloths, Ticking, Twills, Denims, Drills, Lawns and Shirtings or for compressing ginghams. Requires only about one minute of actual motor operation to make a Bale of Cloth.

Press maintains its maximum pressure indefinitely, until released. Unlimited compressing platen stroke. In other words, platen will travel as low as is necessary to completely compress the bale, regardless of the third dimension, as the platen can go down to within four inches of compressing platform. Entirely self contained, requiring no cement foundation, pit,

over head counter-shafting, chain connections, etc. Chains are hand forged Swedish steel. Will stand over 50 per cent over load, a greater load than can be exerted by the motor pulling up to 40 H. P. torque.

Write for any special information.

ECONOMY BALER COMPANY

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Ann Arbor, Mich.

Spartan Textile Club Meets

The Spartan Textile Club held its regular monthly meeting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms April 5. About 100 members were present in spite of the very unfavorable weather. President L. B. Gibson presided.

The first speaker on the program was John Lockman, overseer of spinning at the Lockhart Mills, who made a very interesting talk on the spinning room in general. Mr. Lockman made the interesting statement that a cotton mill could and should be run on the Golden Rule and that this should be the only rule in the mill. He also gave his ideas as to the successful running of a room, stating that the first thing he always had to do in taking a new job was to get his second hands and section men lined up and teach them to always listen to the help's trouble and assist them in every way possible. He also gave the various settings in his room and his talk was interesting from start to finish.

J. V. McCombs, superintendent of the Buffalo plant, of the Union-Buffalo Mills Company, next gave a very interesting talk on "Humidity as Related to Good Spinning." This talk was very instructive and helpful to those present and the style in which Mr. McCombs handled his subject showed that he had given some thought to same and knew what he was talking about. He stated that a man could have everything else necessary for a good running job, but if he didn't have the proper humidity the work would be torn up all the time. Mr. McCombs stated the proper temperature and relative humidity that should be maintained in a spinning room.

L. H. Miller, of the Limestone Mills of Gaffney, made a short talk on carding.

W. H. Shurburt, overseer of the cloth room of the Clifton Mills, made the next talk on the cloth room, giving his system of running a cloth room, grading, cutting, baling and marking.

D. L. Bennett, overseer of the cloth room of Drayton Mills, next made a talk on the cloth room. He stated that when a man took a cloth room job he took upon his shoulders a great responsibility, as the cloth room is the backbone of the mill. Mr. Bennett stressed the importance of having cloth room help well trained and organized to get the best results.

The regular talks on the program rewarding weaving were omitted, as it is understood that the next meeting of the Weavers' Section of the Southern Textile Association will be held in Spartanburg.

C. L. Hicks, master mechanic, Union plant, Union-Buffalo Mills, made a general talk on the shop; stated that there was only one way to run a shop that was to get things done when they were wanted and needed. This can only be done by co-operating with all the other departments of the mill. There are only two classes of people; those that get things done and those that do not. His shop has nothing to do but sell service and they do things when wanted.

W. H. Gibson, Jr., of the Union-Buffalo Mills, had his "Boiler Room Quartet" present, which delighted those present with a number of popular selections. This feature of the program was enjoyed by all present.

M. B. Lancaster, superintendent of Pacolet Manufacturing Company, had for his subject "Economics," which he handled very intelligently. Stated that 25 per cent of all oil used in the mills, in his opinion, was unnecessary. Overseers should spend more time with incompetent section men and help them with their troubles; if they can't be helped, then they should be gotten off the payroll, as they are an expensive item to any mill. He closed his remarks by stating that if we could have the wasted time and unnecessary energy that is spent in our mills that we not fear of competition.

The meeting was then turned into a round table discussion. A number of questions were asked and very satisfactory answers were received in every instance. Mr. Miller, of Limestone Mills, Gaffney, asked for the experience of someone who was using humidifiers in the picking room. Mr. Winroth, of Buffalo Mills, gave the result of a test that he had made in this connection, showing that a regain of 5 to 6½ per cent was possible throughout the card room and that the work was cleaned better in the picker room with humidifiers and that more even and better running work was possible with humidifiers in the opening room.

F. D. Lockman, superintendent of Monarch and Lockhart Mills, made the last talk of the evening on "Pep and Energy." Mr. Lockman was original in his remarks and everyone enjoyed his talk. With pep and energy those of us who are uneducated can do things that an educated man cannot do. There are only three answers to any question: yes, no, and I don't know, and the only thing for you to do when you have to give the last one is to find out as soon as possible. Never ask a man what he is going to pay when you hire to him. You sell him your services and if you give him all that you have—then when you don't think he is paying you enough for your services is plenty of time to talk pay.

Numerous suggestions were made and it was decided to get out a questionnaire to be sent to the various mills, getting those who will to give a complete layout of their settings, cotton used, production, product, etc., this to be compiled and compared. It was felt that this would be interesting information for all.

The May meeting will be omitted, if the Weavers' Meeting comes to Spartanburg.

Wanted

Expert napper on colored goods; good position; splendid location; good chance to get ahead. Also a good designer. Apply M. O. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

BOBBINS-SPOOLS SKEWERS-TUBES-ROLLS

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**WALTER L. PARKER CO.
LOWELL, MASS.**

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Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountains



are in daily use in hundreds of textile mills.

WHY?

Because they are the most satisfactory fountain on the market.

Connect a PURO to your supply, then proceed to forget about it. Years later PURO will be just as satisfactory as it was the day you installed it.

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**Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.**

Thursday, April 10, 1924.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
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THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1924

DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION	
One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING
Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Yarn Spinners Strengthen Organization

THERE is abundant evidence that the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association mean business and are perfecting a strong organization.

Following close upon the election of B. B. Gossett as president they have elected as vice-presidents Stuart W. Cramer, J. A. Long and A. M. Fairley.

They also employed C. Singleton Green, of New York, as full-time secretary, with office in Charlotte.

Mr. Green was formerly manager of the Columbia (S. C.) Mill of the Mt. Vernon Mills Company and also filled positions with their mills at Baltimore.

He was with the selling organization of Parker-Wilder Company and during the World War was secretary of the cotton duck committee.

After the war he was secretary of the Cotton Duck Association.

Few men have had as much experience in the class of work that he is undertaking.

Pending a careful study of the situation by Mr. Green no definite moves will be made but the class of men who are taking over the affairs of the association is ample assurance that good work will be done.

Mills Much to Blame

THE cotton mills of this country, and particularly those of the South, are very much to blame for the recent sharp decline in cotton.

They allowed themselves to become frightened when May futures went below 29 cents and began to sell hedges against their cotton and unsold goods and sold the cotton market down upon themselves.

One statistician in private conversation with us estimated that one-fourth of the cotton held by Southern mills was hedged in New York futures.

The cotton speculators are fully aware of these hedges and of the fact that what has been sold short

must be bought in, no matter what the price, and it appears now that they intend to make the mills stand heavy losses in buying back their contracts.

Reports that are now coming to us from Texas show that crop preparations are unusually late in that State and records show that Texas has never raised a large crop with a late start.

Cotton goods are now selling on the basis of 24-cent cotton with actual cotton selling at about 32 cents.

In our opinion more profit can be made by holding goods now on hand than can be made from manufacturing during the next four months.

Significant of future demand for goods is the report of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association estimating wholesalers' commitments at from 33 1-3 to 60 per cent of what they were on March 15, 1923. That retail sales throughout the country are keeping up well is indicated by the report for the 40 stores operated by the National Department Stores for the fiscal year ended January 31, last, showing a total sales volume of \$72,231,456, against \$61,715,521 for the preceding year. As these stores are operated in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Wheeling, Philadelphia and Detroit, the report gives a fair indication of retailing conditions over a wide stretch of country.

From Our Advertisers

THE following is an extract from a letter from a machinery manufacturer who was recently in the South:

"While visiting the Southern mills I could not help but notice the wide circulation of the Southern Textile Bulletin, it even exceeding my expectations."

Another advertiser writes:

"We have carefully looked over the evidence as submitted on the

attached photographic copy and we are very much impressed with it.

"We had planned to use the Southern Textile Bulletin during the next fiscal year, but it is quite possible that with the evidence you have submitted we may even increase the space which we had intended using."

We are always pleased when prospective advertisers investigate our claims by either visiting or writing the cotton mills of the South.

Cotton Becoming Hard to Get

DO you know, said a manager of a large group of mills, that we can not get any 1 1-16 strict middling cotton and have had to buy a mixed lot in order to cull out the bales we could use?

We asked six firms, said another mill man, to quote on full inch middling and only two would quote.

I am running this week, said another manufacturer, on cotton I previously rejected. I have some cotton on the road but could get none in nearby towns.

Within the past two weeks the spot situation has begun to tighten and is but a taste of what will happen before September 1st.

Our advice to the mills is to get the cotton they expect to need before September 1st and put into their warehouses, for many mills will be idle for lack of cotton during July and August and there may be plenty of orders then.

Loft Buildings

THE loft building idea as presented to Gastonia business men by David Clark, of Charlotte, is good, and it is the hope of this paper that Gastonia business men will fall in with the suggestion to erect one or more of these buildings. They are designed primarily for small manufacturing plants, who want factory space with heat and power and transportation facilities.

It is Mr. Clark's idea that Gaston County could well afford to make room for manufacturers of cloth goods who want to come South, but who do not want to invest in a plant.

He cites as an example the Wade building in Charlotte, which as to double its floor space on account of the increasing demand for more room from tenants. A number of smaller manufacturing plants in Gaston county, making a diversity of cotton goods, would prove a real benefaction to yarn manufacturers in times like these through which we are passing, when they are experiencing trouble in disposing of their product.—Gastonia Gazette.

Expensive Propaganda

The crude efforts of Massachusetts mill leaders to kill the 48 hour law, and the equally crude work in Rhode Island to prevent the passage of a 48 hour law, has cost the textile industry millions of dollars and given our industry the hardest

knocking it has had since the industry was established.

The people of the country not identified with our industry have been nicely educated into the belief that the industry in New England is dead and has been buried in the South, and as the smoke clears away we are where we started, minus.

If there is any doubt about it, bring up the question in the hotel lobby, on the train or in any public gathering. We have made a test this week by talking with 29 men, all strangers, of more than ordinary intelligence so far as appearance and conversation goes, and of the 29 there were 26 of them that stated positively that the New England textile industry was dead, due to Southern competition. Asked where they got their information, the answer from all was, "the newspapers."

Much of the propaganda on Southern competition did not come from inside the newspaper offices. Statements prepared in Boston and Providence were sent out to the press in a liberal way for a long time, and it made splendid copy, but fell short of the purpose intended and the comeback has been a hard blow to New England's leading industry. Now the tone has changed, but the newspapers will pay scant attention to the other side of the story.

The quick way to get the textile industry back on its feet, is a campaign of education, national in scope, acquainting the public with the facts and exploiting New England made fabrics, from Maine to California. The present generation will not live long enough to see even a dent made in New England's fine and fancy goods manufacture. Men and methods are changing every day, all of which makes the position so much stronger, and the public is always ready to go the limit with the live ones, while it is extremely shy of the dead ones.

Educate the public that New England is not dead and there will be business for all seeking it.—Fibre and Fabric.

Note—This editorial is published by the Southern Textile Bulletin because it contains expressions that follow closely our idea as expressed in "New England Cry-Babies."

Statement of Ownership.

Statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., of Southern Textile Bulletin, published weekly at Charlotte, N. C., as required by Act of Congress of August 24, 1912: Publisher, Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Editor, Managing Editor and Sole Owner, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C. Business Manager, Junius M. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

Known bondholders or mortgagees, None.

(Signed) JUNIUS M. SMITH,
Business Manager.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April, 1924.

W. B. STONE,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires Nov. 3, 1925.)

Personal News

F. D. Frissell has resigned as superintendent of the Wymojo and Helen Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Charles Boyd, of Lumberton, has become superintendent of the Wymojo and Helen Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

D. R. Fenn is now superintendent of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

A. O. Lafoy has become overseer of spinning at the Walton Mills, Monroe, Ga.

J. P. Damon has resigned as overseer spinning at the Walton Mills, Monroe, Ga.

P. C. Johnson has resigned as overseer spinning at the Lawrenceville Yarn Mills, Lawrenceville, Ga.

Leonard S. Little has been appointed general agent and local executive head of the new Lyman Mills, Lyman, S. C.

Frank Howard, of Providence, R. I., has been appointed superintendent of the bleachery of the Lyman Mills, Lyman, S. C.

John Klinck has been appointed superintendent of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

Stephen Wiseman has resigned as superintendent of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

Eben Deloach has become assistant overseer of the carding department of the Lyman Mills, Lyman, S. C.

E. E. Johnson, of Columbia, has accepted the position of cashier of the Lyman Mills, Lyman, S. C.

G. A. Hamrick, of Columbia, S. C., has become overseer carding at the Lyman Mills, Lyman, S. C.

John H. Bynum has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Lawrenceville Yarn Mills, Lawrenceville, Ga.

W. H. Dill has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

C. E. Willis has been appointed overseer carding and spinning at the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, Thomson, Ga.

E. E. Lovern, who has been a traveling salesman for some time, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Liberty Mills, Dallas, Ga.

W. M. Parker has resigned his position with the Richland Mills, Columbia, S. C., to become assistant overseer of the weave room at the Lyman Mills, Lyman, S. C.

W. F. Howard, of the Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Lyman Mills, Lyman, S. C.

J. H. Hamilton, of Lawrence, Mass., has become master mechanic at the Lyman Mills, Lyman, S. C.

George A. Franklin has become general superintendent of the Enterprise and the Sibley Manufacturing Companies, Augusta, Ga.

B. R. Dickson has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C., succeeding J. B. Harris, who was elected vice-president some months ago.

Fred L. Hunt has resigned his position with the Lanett Mills, Lanett, Ala., to become assistant overseer of spinning, spooling, twisting and warping at the Delta Land Company Cotton Mills, West Helena, Ark.

Cotton Goods Shipments to Non-Contiguous Territories.

Cotton cloth shipments during February from Continental United States to Alaska amounted to 38,249 square yards, valued at \$10,532; 464,760 square yards worth \$126,272 to Hawaii; and 2,555,563 square yards, with a value of \$500,806, to Porto Rico. Comparable figures for February, 1923, are as follows: To Alaska, 19,822 square yards, valued at \$5,026; to Hawaii, 778,621 square yards worth \$183,318; and 3,510,122 square yards, with a value of \$623,723 to Porto Rico.

Rhyne-Houser Manufacturing Co. Cherryville, N. C.

J. C. Ballard	Supt.
Geo. Stallings	Carder
Geo. Stallings	Carder
Willie Ballard	Spinner

Statesville Cotton Mills. Statesville, N. C.

16,200 spinning spindles.	
W. C. Sykes	Supt.

J. L. Chamberlain	Carder
C. C. Privette	Spinner
B. B. Cockrell	Winding Room
E. M. Smith	Dyer
Allen Flynn	Master Mechanic
Carl Cline	Outside Foreman

Easley Cotton Mills No. 1 Easley, S. C.

37,744 spinning spindles	1,020
	looms.

J. M. Cannon	Supt.
J. L. Cooper	Carder
A. E. Smith	Spinner
J. G. Noblett	Weaver
G. T. Owens	Cloth Room
J. C. Gillespie	Master Mechanic

Hermitage Cotton Mill. Camden, S. C.

16,640 spinning spindles; 390 looms.	
S. L. Crolley	Supt.
D. C. Lewis	Carder
G. A. Barnes	Spinner
H. O. Burns	Weaver
W. T. Mattox	Cloth Room
L. E. Meyers	Master Mechanic

Cotton-Bleachers

Your requirements are:

Strength and Durability,
Softness and Elasticity,
A Permanent White,
Saving Weight and Yardage,
Fool-proofness,
Low Cost,
Absence of Poison-gases.

You do not get them all
unless you bleach with
the Solozone Process.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co

709 Sixth Ave.
NEW YORK CITY

Improved Loom Harness

Mill after mill on print cloths, sheetings, drills, colored goods, denims, as well as on all classes of fancy weaves in cotton, silk and worsted goods, is equipping looms with our "Duplex" flat steel harness.

YES? WHY?

"Duplex" lasts twelve times as long as twine harness, can be changed more quickly from one cloth to another, and is more satisfactory in every way than any other loom harness known.

Note: Our loom harness is shipped out completely assembled and ready for drawing your warps in plain or fancy weaves, or heddles can be assembled by you on the frames at your mill.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

GREENVILLE

"Duplex" Loom
Harness—complete
Frames and
Heddles fully
assembled

Harness Frames
Selvage Harness
Leno Doups
Jacquard Heddles

PHILADELPHIA

SOUTHERN PLANT

Greenville, S. C.

HAMPTON SMITH Southern Manager

PROVIDENCE

Drop Wires
Nickel-Plated
Copper-Plated
Plain Finish

Improved
Loom Reeds
Leno Reeds
Lease Reeds
Combs

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Houston, Tex.—William A. Mitchell, former agent of the Massachusetts Mills, Lowell, Mass., and associates, recently reported as planning to erect a new mill here, have purchased a site and made other arrangements to build the mill.

Chester, S. C.—The Eureka Mills have let contract to Chester Plumbing and Heating Company, for plumbing and heating equipment in the 50 new cottages being erected in their village by the Minter Homes Company. The contract price was \$12,000.

Mt. Holly, N. C.—The American Yarn and Processing Company has let contract to the Bahson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., for humidifying equipment to the addition to their Alsace plant.

Hemp, N. C.—Bids will be received April 7 for the construction of the weaving mill to be erected here by the County Moore Mills. The contract is to be let by W. W. Cowgill, president of the mill company. The plant will be equipped with 250 looms for weaving fancy shirting. Lockwood, Greene & Co. are the engineers.

Monroe, N. C.—The Monroe Mills, with a capital stock of \$450,000 authorized, have been incorporated by N. C. English, R. A. Morrow and J. M. Bell. This company takes over the Bearskin Mills, which were purchased by the above men, together with W. H. Bell and C. W. Johnston, of Charlotte, as reported last week. It is understood that the management of the company will be under the supervision of Mr. Johnston.

Paducah, Ky.—B. J. Priester Hosiery Mills have let contract to J. E. Cole, this city, to erect two-story brick and concrete addition to hosiery plant, including an L extension providing 8,000 square feet of floor space in the building, laying of hardwood floors throughout the mill, also for connecting the present building with the addition. The combined output of the two plants will be 4,000 dozen pairs of hose per day.

Seneca, S. C.—The Seneca Company has not yet confirmed the report that 100,000 spindles would be moved from one of their New England mills to the local plant. It is known that the company is considering the construction of a weave shed that will house 1,000 looms, 500 of which would be moved from another part of the mill here and 500 would be moved from New England, but no definite decision to this effect has been made.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the construction of the 85 new cottages for operatives, contract for which was recently let to Maj. W. M. Welch, of Greenville, as previously noted.

Rockingham, N. C.—Contract was let April 3 by Steel's Mill to T. C. Thompson & Bros., Charlotte, covering erection of four standard section of warehouses and opener room, new slasher room and supply building and new boiler plant. Robert & Co., Inc., Atlanta, architects and engineers.

Dallas, Tex.—The Dallas Textile Mills Company, at Love Field here, which has been under construction for several months, has recently started operations and is now running full capacity. The mill has 10,000 spindles and 240 looms, manufacturing wide and narrow drills. J. Perry Burrus, who has been identified with the Texas Cotton Mill Company, at McKinney, as president for a number of years, is president of the Dallas Textile Mills Company, and A. Culberson, who is also general manager of the Texas Cotton Mill Company, of McKinney, is general manager of the Dallas Textile Mills Company.

Tallassee, Ala.—J. E. Sirrine & Co., Dyeing machinery, extractors, dryers, warpers and slashers. The initial loom equipment will be 600 Crompton & Knowles box, dobby and Jacquard dress goods looms, the building capacity, however, is for 1,000 looms. The building is single story, daylight construction, 595x192 feet, with basement under one end. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C., are the engineers.

Lowell, N. C.—Machinery is now being installed in the new Art Cloth Mill and manufacturing will begin in the near future. The product will be fancy dress goods with silk mixtures. The yarns, both silk and cotton, will be purchased and prepared for weaving in the mill. Complete equipment is provided for dyeing and bleaching yarns for both warp and filling. The machinery equipment consists of Nos. 16 and 90 Universal Winders, Franklin Process

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Spartan Mills will soon let contract for the erection of a community building to cost \$30,000. The plans call for two-story building, with basement, 45x84 feet, stucco and metal lath construction. On the first floor will be an auditorium 25x55 feet and a kindergarten room 25x40 feet, also a library, office, living room. On the second floor will be dining room and kitchen, four bed rooms for welfare workers. The building will have a roof of slate and tin. Plans are by Collins & Simpson, architects, of this city.

Pageland, S. C.—The Pageland Cotton Mills have been organized here and the machinery purchased for shipment on June 1. The mill will have an initial equipment of 6,000 spindles and is expected to be in operation by fall. Work on the building and village will be started within a short time.

The company is capitalized at \$250,000. The officers are J. C. Taylor, president; G. R. Spencer, of Gastonia, treasurer and general manager. In addition to the officers, the directors are G. W. Duvall, J. A. Arant, H. V. Mungo, Dr. R. M. Newman, C. C. Douglas, C. G. Morgan and J. S. Wilson.

Hillside Mills Curtail.

LaGrange, Ga.—The first curtailment among the local mills since January was noticed this week at the Hillside Cotton Mills, cutting their hours of operations to 55 hours per week, both day and night shifts. Other mills of the city did not change their running hours this week.

Unity Spinning Mills, operating 55 hours per week, are running their spinning department continuously 120 hours, however, this having been their schedule for some time.

Operating 50 Hours Weekly.

Milstead, Ga.—Production equal to the demand is reported to be the rule among the Milstead Cotton Mills, where heavy duck is the chief product. The plant is running 50 hours per week.

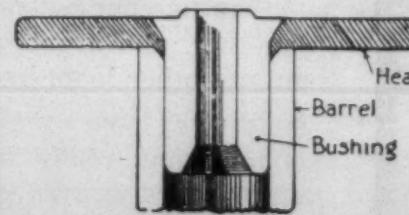
During the past month, due to the rainy weather, the Milstead Manufacturing Company has been operating almost the entire plant by water power, a most unusual event there. The plant is also equipped fully to operate solely by electric power, which is frequently necessary.

THE FARISH COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

100 WORTH STREET

NEW YORK



The Macrodi FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable—Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

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Resort Hotels and Country Clubs
Private Estates and Home Grounds

Complete Topographic Surveys
General Designs, Planting, Grading
and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape and
Engineering Construction
Sewer and Water Development

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Meeting of Spinners' Division at Greensboro

The Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet at Greensboro, N. C., on Friday, April 18th, and a very interesting meeting is anticipated.

The first session will meet at 10 a. m. and will last until 12:30 o'clock.

From 1 to 2 o'clock there will be a lunch with entertainment features.

The afternoon session will last from 2:30 until 4 o'clock.

At previous meetings reports have been made to show the variation in numbers from one side of a spinning frame.

In order to have similar tests made for examination at this meeting a blank is inserted in this issue of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Carl R. Harris, of Lancaster, S. C., is chairman of the Spinners' Division and will preside over the Greensboro meeting.

Mooresville Mills Curtail.

Mooresville, N. C.—The Mooresville Cotton Mills, making ginghams, domestics and whipcords, has begun to curtail production by 50 per cent of its output. The day shift will work three days a week and the night shift three nights a week until the markets improve. This mill has been in operation for 31 years and in that time has never curtailed anything like its present reduction, it is said.

Wanted

Young man between twenty-two and thirty years of age to take charge of office for large mill. He must be conversant with mill office work and able to furnish references for bond. In reply, state age, experience, present and past connections and salary desired. Address Box T. P., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Incorporated 1914

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Manufacturers of
BOBBINS POOLS SHUTTLES

Write or Telegraph for Quotations

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THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

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Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

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Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

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Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.
SOUTHERN OFFICES, 276 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., No. Charlotte, N. C.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

Much Mill Work Under Way

Greenville, S. C.—Despite the slump in textile products there is apparently no cessation in industrial building, 44 contracts having been let by J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, to Greenville concerns for either construction or supplies for work of this nature. A list compiled at the office of the company shows the following projects now in the hands of these local companies:

Fiske-Carter Construction Company, Greenville: Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.; Florence Mills, warehouse, Forest City, N. C.; Harriett Cotton Mills, extension, Hendersonville, N. C.; Union Bleachery, Greenville.

Gilivan Building Company, Greenville: Southern Bleachery, Taylors; Mill Baptist church, Greenville;

Lanett Cotton Mills, new cloth room wrecking old "Mansion House," and bleachery, Lanett, Ala.; Belton Power Co., extension to power plant, Honea Path, S. C.

Potter & Shackleford, Greenville: Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., Tallasse, Ala.; C. O. Allen, automobile building, Greenville; Republic Cotton Mills, Mill No. 3, Great Falls, S. C.; Lancaster Cotton Mills, extension, Lancaster, S. C.

W. M. Welch, Inc., Greenville: High School extension, Greenville; Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville; Septic Tank, trunk sewer lines, Greenville; Lonsdale Co., Seneca plant, tenement houses, Seneca, S. C.; Shambow Shuttle Co., platforms, Greenville.

Morris and McCoy Building Company, Greenville: Parker District High school, Greenville; Brandon

High School, Greenville; Piedmont Mfg. Co., plumbing, Piedmont, S. C.

Poe Hardware & Supply Co., Greenville; Dunean Mills, weave shed, heating and sprinklers, Greenville; C. O. Allen, automobile building, heating only, Greenville; Parker District High School, heating only, Greenville; Steel Heddle, heating and sprinklers, Greenville; Balfour Mills, heating and sprinklers, Balfour, N. C.

L. L. Barr Co., Greenville: Piedmont Mfg. Co., plumbing, Piedmont, S. C.

M. L. Cathey, Greenville: American Spinning Co., sprinklers, Greenville.

Morgan & Barr, Greenville: Steel Heddle, electrical wiring, etc., Greenville; C. O. Allen, electrical wiring, etc., Greenville.

Huntington & Guerry Electrical Co., Greenville: Republic Cotton Mills, electrical contract, Great Falls, S. C.; Dunean Cotton Mills, electrical contracts, Greenville; Greenville High School, electrical contracts, Greenville; Judson Mills, electrical contracts, Greenville; Parker High school, Greenville; Mollohon Mfg. Co., Newberry, S. C.; Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.; Enoree Mfg. Co., Enoree, S. C.; Erwin Cotton Mills, Mill No. 2, electrical contracts, Duke, N. C.; Southern Bleachery, electrical contracts, Taylors, S. C.; Amazon Cotton Mills, electrical contracts, Hillsboro, N. C.; A. T. Baker & Co., electrical contracts, Roxboro, N. C.; Harralott Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.

Joseph L. Davidson Co.

Established 1889

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EXPORTERS—MANUFACTURERS—IMPORTERS

of any kind of Preparations for

SIZING

SOFTENING

FINISHING

WEIGHTING

for all Textile Purposes

Sizing Preparations, Tallows, Filling Materials, Printing and Stiffening Gums, Rosin oaps,
Dextrines, Soluble Oils, 50%-75% Guaranteed

Boil-Off Oil

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Hosiery Oil

Many years' practical experience of our technical staff enables us to meet all your requirements. Our Textile Research Laboratories are at your disposal. Your correspondence and trial orders are solicited.

Southern Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.

P. D. JOHNSON, Georgia Representative, Atlanta, Ga. HERBERT BOOTH, Tenn.-Ala. Representative, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Flax Spinning Lost Industry to United States

Americans have abandoned the world-old use of flax in making linen cloth.

The old-time American industry is all but lost, and the flax plant itself is disappearing, says the National Foreign Trade Council, using flax as an example of the international character of American trade.

Such problems and their relation to American trade will be discussed at the Eleventh National Foreign Trade Convention at Boston, June 4, 5 and 6, for the first time in the history of these conventions.

The uses of flax have increased until they now number upwards of one hundred, with imports of textiles \$50,134,569 in 1923, and of flaxseed \$48,956,956.

Flax is a flower of the frontier of the United States, and it has been

for a century yielding ground to cotton in textile industries. Until 1860 the largest crops were produced in Kentucky and Ohio. In 1909 American States yielded 25,836,000 bushels of flaxseed; in 1921, the yield was 8,112,000 mostly in the Dakotas, in Minnesota, and in Montana.

Flax is the oldest of vegetable fibres used by man for his clothing, or comfort. Egypt is the motherland of linen, and it is not uncommon to find in Egyptian tombs quantities of linen sheets, and other cloth articles in a perfect state of preservation. From the royal tombs of the Valley of the Kings at Thebes have been taken floral collars, linen kerchiefs, dating from the time of Tutankhamen, thirty-five hundred years ago.

As early as 1630 flax began to be grown in Massachusetts, and extended to other provinces. In Colonial days linen was put through forty different processes of wetting,

washing and bleaching. Every great-grandmother of modern Americans once had her spinning wheel to make household linen from flax.

The virtual loss of this industry is due to lack of machinery, to the flaxwilt disease, and to the expensiveness of the many handlings of the plant before it becomes cloth, as compared to cotton, and to the general fact that other crops are more profitable.

A thing of beauty, strength and durability, linen has always been an article of luxury. It has become more so with the decline of production in Russia during the World War when the world acreage of fibre flax fell from 4,500,000 to about 1,175,000 acres.

One of the little understood facts about American flax is that it is used almost exclusively for the making of linseed oil. This was an industry founded in 1791. With its phenomenal growth, flaxseed began

to be imported from India in 1850. Large and growing quantities of flaxseed oil are required in the paint, soap, ink, oilcloth, and other industries. There is no substitute for the oil. Therefore in the United States the flax is not pulled before it blossoms. The fibre of flax used for seed is not suitable for spinning. It is used in making paper and certain utensils. The pressed seed is used as a cattle food.

Attempts have recently been made in the United States and in Canada to introduce labor-saving devices to eliminate weeding and pulling by hand, and to provide for artificial retting in assembling plants.

The textile manufactures from flax in the United States are largely confined to coarser cloths and low grade goods, such as paddings, crashes and tow-yarns. Yarn spun from domestic flax is used in the manufacture of twine, shoe thread, and toweling. Flax is frequently mixed with cotton and hemp.

Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds

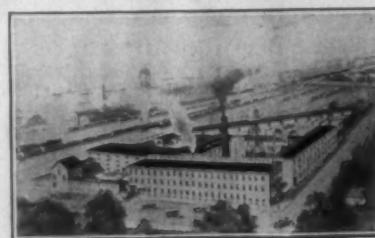


Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. TERRYBERRY, 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

Established 1868



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THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

Lawrence, Mass.

NOTE our New Factory Additions and Improved Facilities for
Manufacturing Our

"HIGH GRADE"

Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

Knitting Arts Exhibition (Continued from Page 21)

Fidelity Machine Co.

The Fidelity Machine Co., of Philadelphia, exhibited a number of their knitting machines, including their Four Color Stripper, Derby Rib with Solid Loose Course and Universal Hosiery Ribbers.

Wolf Machine Co.

This concern exhibited a number of the electrical cloth cutting machines which they manufacture, featuring the Acme, a reciprocating knife machine. Their other products consisted of the Paramount and Midget Acme.

Berks Engineering Co.

Berks Engineering Co., in Booths 200-201, showed their electric home looper table, the Berks electric transfer iron and Berks examining boards for ladies' half hose and lamps for seamer and looper tables. A feature of their display was the Berks automatic paddle wheel dyeing machine, provided with an automatic lift for raising both paddle and basket simultaneously.

Tolhurst Machine Works.

The Tolhurst Machine Works, of Troy, N. Y., hydro-extractor specialists since 1852, exhibited in Booths 425 and 462, a 40-inch self-balancing direct motor driven extractor, specially arranged and equipped to meet the requirements of the textile and allied industries.

This machine was constructed with a cast iron case and the basket with a bronze top ring, perforated copper side sheet bound with wrought iron hoops, cast iron basket bottom covered on the inside with sheet copper and all inner copper surfaces of the basket will be tinned. The spindle was protected by a tinned copper tube.

The machine was arranged with the recently perfected cast aluminum safety guard, which is so interlocked that the extractor cannot be started until the guard is closed, nor can the guard be opened until the extractor has come to a full stop. This guard was perforated so that the free circulation of air to and through the basket contents while the machine is in operation and the clear view of the basket and contents allowed the operator when the old wire mesh cover was used, are not in any way impaired.

One of the special features of this machine is the direct motor drive arrangement which, through the use of a Tolhurst friction clutch pulley built into the construction of the machine, allows the use of a standard stock A. C. or D. C. motor instead of the old high starting torque type of motor formerly required. This change in the electrical equipment makes a starting compensator or rheostat unnecessary and thereby reduces the cost of the control equipment. It is also much easier to make repairs, should these at any time be necessary, for standard rotors and stators procurable easily at any motor sales agency can be used. This extractor was in operation during the entire show.

In attendance at the Tolhurst booth throughout the period of the show were their vice-president, W. C. Dutton; sales manager, R. K. (Continued on Page 32)

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Cheney; industrial engineer, T. M. Stuart; John McKeown and Earl D. Rhodes. Their Southern representative, Fred H. White, and Wm. H. Norton, of the W. J. Westaway Co., representing them in Canada, were there.

Eastman Machine Co.

In Space No. 182 this company had a working exhibit showing their Eastman cutting machine in actual operation cutting various kinds of knit goods.

The Eastman cutters they showed are our new models, both round and straight knife types that we have just brought out.

Jones & Hardy, Inc.

This company displayed a full line of mill and factory supplies, knitting cotton and woolen mill specialties.

Continental Trade Mark Co.

Continental Trade Mark Co. had one of their representatives demonstrating their dry transfers for trade marking hosiery, showing the gold impression from their Dri transfer.

International Nickel Co.

This company occupied Booths 70 and 71, the background of the booths being polished Monel metal sheeting and the booth enclosed with nickel railing. They did not exhibit Monel metal dyeing machinery, which was shown by makers of dyeing machinery.

Granite State Needle Co.

This company displayed almost every kind of knitting machine needle, attractively mounted on an easel for examination.

Jacquard Knitting Machine Co.

This company had a display of their circular Jacquard knitting machines, the model exhibited being 16-inch machine. All grades and size of yarns can be used in this machine, the patterns being punched on paper similar to a piano player roll.

Dubied Machinery Co.

The Dubied Machinery Company, E. O. Spindler, agent, representatives of Edouard Dubied & Cie., Neuchatel, Switzerland, manufacturers of flat knitting machines, had an interesting exhibition of sweater machines, both full automatic and hand, with new and novel attachments for stripes and jacquard effects of interest to sweater manufacturers at Booths 218 and 249.

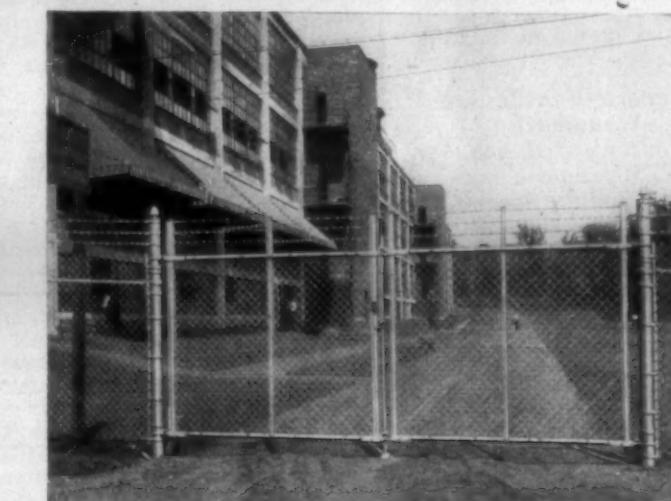
National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.

The National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., was represented, in Spaces 57, 58 and 59, by an extensive display of mill dyed knitting yarns and knitted textiles. This exhibit was unique in its presentation, in that the goods were shown behind glass, suitably illuminated, to give the general appearance of a display window.

Careful attention was given to the color effect in this window and it is believed that the display will present a distinctive appeal to all visitors. The goods shown consisted of stockings, of cotton, wool, silk, artificial silk and commercial mixtures of these fibres, of underwear, bathing suits, glove fabrics and other knitted materials—each illustrating the latest developments in knit goods dyeing.

The March issue of "Dyestuffs," the company magazine, was distributed at the National booth. It con-

Anchor Post Fences



STRONG FACTORY GATES

Electrically Welded at every corner, rigid and strong throughout their length, they cannot sag. **Galvanized throughout.** As impregnable and unclimb-

able as Anchor Post Chain Link Fence.

Telephone or write our nearest office or sales agent for complete information.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.: R. M. Lane, P. O. Box 1375; GREENVILLE, S. C.: H. H. Orr, 315 Palmetto Bldg.; SAVANNAH, GA.: C. M. MacLean Co., 20 East Bay St.; ATLANTA, GA.: Beaulieu & Applewhite, Citizens Southern National Bank Bldg.; BIRMINGHAM, ALA.: C. S. Caldwell, 2011 Third Ave.

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Textile Chemicals
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The result of twenty years' study and practice in treatment of Sizing and finishing problems.

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LOOM DROP WIRES

All we ask is the opportunity to quote you—send sample of wire with request for quotation—we will submit samples of our product—prompt deliveries and unlimited capacity for large orders—small requirements receive the same attention.

THE GREIST MFG. CO., Dept. R, New Haven, Conn.

Eastern Representative:
BOYD'S TEXTILE BUREAU

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Thursday, April 10, 1924.

TESTED AND PROVED

Just as you put your confidence in individuals because you have estimated their ability, so too, you put your confidence in products according as they have proved their worth.

Every day in increasing numbers of Textile Mills the confidence placed in the ability of the special purpose alkalies

Wyandotte Textile Soda**Wyandotte****Concentrated Ash****Wyandotte****Kier Boiling Special**

to produce unusual results is more firmly established.

And the reason for this confidence is revealed in the better appearance, brighter colors and softer texture of fabrics treated with these specialized products.

Neither is their satisfaction diminished by the fact that these results are possible with no increase in operating costs.

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The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mnfrs.
Wyandotte, Michigan

**Textile Mill Floors
Scrubbing Powder**

Mi Cleanser—The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing, Cleansing, Deodorizing, Scouring and Scrubbing Powder.

Six-in-one.

YOU TRY IT. THANKS.

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Pres., Treas. & Genl. Mgr.

NICHOLS MFG. COMPANY
Asheville, N. C., U. S. A.

Cotton Headed for Tight Position

New Orleans, La.—As the beginning of the 1924 cotton season approaches, the uncertainties and doubts that beset the cotton world seem tending to the verge of demoralization. The mills are curtailing or closing down in large part due to the supply situation, though the poor demand for the manufactured product has something to do with this condition. The producers, having counted the costs of the last crop, and though receiving higher prices than at any time since the Civil War, considering cost of production, still find the balance on the wrong side of the ledger, do not know what kind of a planting program to map out. And on top of it all, there seems to be prospect of another "intentions to plant" report

There is a widespread anticipation from the Department of Agriculture, notwithstanding the hope that Congress would put an end to this form of guessing, says W. M. Steele, in Daily News Record.

tion of another record acreage in cotton. This is being fostered and accentuated by those who are seeking to reduce the price level. High prices naturally induce more acreage in cotton, but there are some factors in this phase of the situation which it would be well not to overlook. It is reasonably certain that the acreage last year, whether it was 37,000,000 or 38,000,000 acres, came very near the maximum of possibility at this time. Even if it was near the lower figure it exceeded the record acreage of 1913 when every nook and corner of the South that could produced 14,156,000 bales, and 1914, with practically the same maximum acreage, when 16,135,000 bales were produced. But a change has come in the South. It has been slow, but it is distinctly in evidence now. It is the realization on the part of the farmer that he must put some of his land into food and feed-stuffs. A considerable and continually increasing acreage is being put in corn and hay and some lands are being set aside for stock, and even the lure of 30-cent cotton is not going to divert the farmers who have learned their lesson from this wise policy.

Acreage Factor Overplayed.

There is the weather and the weevil, the governing factors, to be taken into account. The man who is prone to have a spasm at the mention of a five or ten per cent increase in acreage need only look back to the records of the past two years to see that this is a Banquo's ghost quickly laid. Only last year the combination of weather and weevil kept the crop to 10,000,000 bales, grown on a record acreage, with liberal use of fertilizers and a fair supply of labor. No man can predict with any degree of certainty what the weather will be. Some idea of weevil infestation has been possible, but even the ravages of that pest, whether numerous or few, are governed by the weather conditions. Last year the survival of weevils over the winter, according to the date compiled by the United States Delta Laboratories at Tallulah, indicated a great reduction if it is apparent there will not be

survivals under the preceding years and with ordinary conditions, it was reasonable to expect less depredation. But the weather conducted to the welfare of the weevils with the result that the ravages of the crop were on a par with those of any recent year. This spring, the Delta Laboratories announced a survival of only one weevil to two tons of moss, as compared to 19 to one ton in 1923, and 127 to one ton in 1922. On the face of it, this would indicate that the survival is negligible and that the farmers have little to fear from the pest. But there are other factors to be taken into consideration. We do not know that this percentage of survival holds good for other parts of the South. We do know that the territory in and around the Delta Laboratories has been most intensively poisoned, so that the weevil population has been more than decimated in that section. We know also that the weevil seems to be growing more hardy—can stand rigorous winters better now than when he first migrated from Mexico. Nature provides for its creatures and if given time, the most delicate can become innured to the most rigorous climates. This seems to be the case with the weevil.

The world's visible supply of American cotton on March 28, 1924, according to Hester, was 2,266,000 bales. This must supply both the American mills and exports for the next five months—April, May, June, July and August—until the new crop begins to come in, and this movement is not well under way until late in September.

Low Carryover Estimate.

Exports for the eight months from August 1 to March 28 were 4,545,000 bales and American mill takings for the same period were 4,657,000 bales, according to Hester. This makes a total of 9,172,000 bales. While exports were 700,000 bales larger than for the same period last year, mill takings were less. Should this rate of consumption and exports be maintained to July 31, the total for the year would be 13,758,000 bales. It is only reasonable to look for a reduction in both from now on; in fact they have been slackening for some time. Making liberal allowance for this slackening, and adopting 12,500,000 bales, let us see where that leaves the supply situation:

Crop 1923-1924 (500 bales),

Census Bureau) 10,128,000

Carryover July 31, 1923 2,396,000

Hester 12,524,000

Total supply American cotton 12,524,000

Exports and mill takings to March 28 9,172,000

Same, estimated to July 31 3,325,000

Total consumption Aug. 1 to July 31, 1924 12,497,000

Carryover American cotton July 31, 1924 27,000

This is a scant carryover to go between seasons. The mills realize this situation and it is no wonder they are cutting down their time and some are actually closing down. Even with the reduced consumption,

Save in freight by using

WILTS**Veneer Packing Cases**

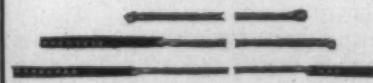
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**WHITINSVILLE
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WHITINSVILLE, MASS.**

enough cotton to go around.

The mythical figures of the Census Bureau, recently cut down by a committee of experts some 355,000 bales, added 579,000 bales to the carryover July 31, 1923. But even a well-known mill man, having for that amount of cotton, if it actually existed, means nothing in the face of the requirements of the cotton trade, for a carryover of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bales from which to draw supplies between seasons, until the new crop begins to move, is a normal requirement of the trade. These mythical bales of cotton, and the iteration and reiteration of reports of increased acreage, and the market manipulations of those bent on lowering the price level, have brought about a debacle in prices, in the face of a supply situation which is the most menacing since the Civil War.

Men may be able to sell something which does not exist and get by with it, time after time, but there is always the possibility that the purchaser may sit tight and demand the goods. Now that it is apparent that there is no large supply of cotton available, the possibility of demanding the goods looms larger and larger, and when the day comes, it will be a day of reckoning.

Daniel Morgan Mills Sold.

The Daniel Morgan Mills, of Cowpens, S. C., a weaving plant of 30 looms, was bid in Tuesday to R. H. Moore, of Cowpens, for \$17,500 at a court sale.

Woodside Mill Loses Civil Suit.

A verdict of \$3,633.86 for the plaintiff was returned by a jury in the civil case of the Kaustine Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., against the Woodside Cotton Mills Company, heard in the United States Court for the western half of South Carolina before Judge Ernest F. Cochran, of the eastern district, who presided during trial of the case.

The suit by the Northern concern against the Woodside Mills was for collection of the purchase price of certain chemical tanks sold by the plaintiff to the defendant and for which the latter declined to make payment on the grounds that the tanks were defective.

Notice of appeal was immediately filed by the defendant.

The Retailer.

Retailers are coming in for a great deal of criticism. Statements of the leading department stores for last year, in almost every case, show large profits. The hand-to-mouth buying policy has enabled the retailer to turn over his capital much faster and enlarge his profits. His volume of business has kept up on a high level, completely refuting the charge that the consumer was not buying on account of high prices. The retailer has maintained his high prices of the winter with little deviation, and has continued to sell goods. The sufferers have been the two extremes—the mills and the consumers. The matter of retail prices is likely to have more publicity. Weekly letter of Hunter Mfg. & Com. Co.

J. H. McDowell Dead.

J. H. McDowell died at his home in Shelby, N. C., Monday, his death being due to heart failure. He was a well-known mill man, having for some time been superintendent of the Wadesboro Cotton Mills, Wadesboro, N. C. Later he resigned that position to become traveling salesman for the Odell Hardware Company, of Greensboro, a position which he held until a short time before his death.

Mr. McDowell is survived by his widow and four children.

Georgia Mill News

LaGrange, Ga.—Cotton mills in this section are operating approximately 80 per cent capacity on day shifts, and those running at night average about 35 per cent capacity. McIntosh Mills at Newnan, Ga., are running 55 hours per week day work, all of their plant is reported to be active. Newnan Cotton Mills are also operating 55 hours per week. Curtailment is expected there at an early time.

Palmetto Cotton Mills, at Palmetto, Ga., are running on a five-day-per-week schedule, a slight abbreviation having been made recently in the hours of operation to 50, it is said.

Moreland Hosiery Mills at Moreland, Ga., have about one-half of their machinery in operation. This mill was organized only three years ago, during this time though the plant has experienced profitable business in the hosiery line. While the equipment is limited in quantity, their production is said to be high. This plant does not operate at night.

The Georgia Cotton Mills are running a full day shift and hardly 25 per cent of their equipment at night. This plant was incorporated in Georgia several years ago. It was formed by creditors of the Boyd-Mangham Manufacturing Co., the Spaulding Cotton Mills, and the Central Mills, all of Griffin.

Curtailment at West Point.

Mills along the Chattooga River Valley, of the West Point Manufacturing Co., are still operating on a five-day-per-week basis. Little change has been made during the past two weeks at any of the plants, it is said, with the possible exception of Fairfax, that mill is reported to have eliminated all night weaving.

French Silk Production Increased.

The production of cocoons in France during 1923 showed an encouraging increase over that of the two preceding years, the yield of fresh cocoons totalling 3,129,547 kilos, as compared with 2,584,546 kilos in 1922. Exports of silk fabrics during 1923 were considerably higher. Commercial Attache Chester Lloyd Jones informs the Department of Commerce. For the first nine months of 1923 exports amounted to 5,801,000 kilos, valued at 1,647,342,000 francs, as compared with 4,778,700 kilos worth 1,246,622,000 francs during the same period of the preceding year.

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PASSAIC, N. J.

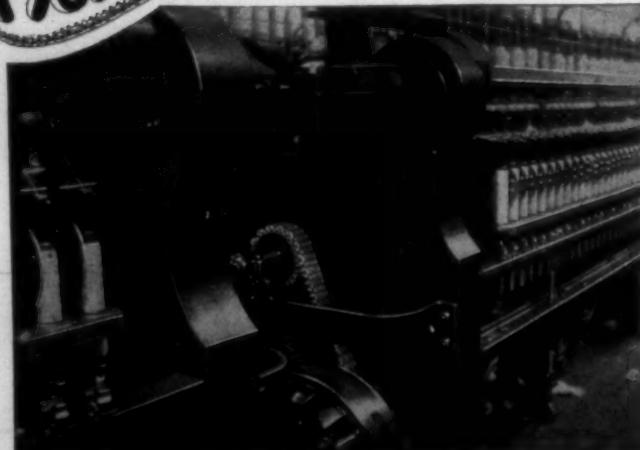
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Maximum Transmission of Power

Morse Silent Chain Drives give you the full benefit of the power developed by your motors. They insure maximum production by transmitting 98.6% of the motor's power to your machine.

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Thursday, April 10, 1924.

ESTABLISHED 1815

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Oil, Soap**

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Manufacturers of
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 Solid or Flaked

Joseph A. Vogel Co. Wilmington, Del.

Knitting Arts Exhibition

(Continued from Page 29)
tains articles and illustrations of special interest to all knitting mill men.

Technical and commercial representatives, drawn from the several National branch offices, were present at the exhibit to greet their friends of the knit goods industry.

Textile Machine Works.

This company was represented there by Wm. F. Mueller and in the space adjoining their booth, they exhibited a Sturtevant hosiery dryer made by the B. F. Sturtevant Company of Camden, N. J., for whom they are acting as sole agents for this hosiery dryer.

Laconia Needle Co.

The Laconia Needle Co. exhibited latch needles only.

American Moistening Co.

American Moistening Co.'s exhibit at the Knitting Arts Exhibition consisted of their Comins sectional high duty type, their Simplex humidifier and automatic humidity control, as well as atomizers.

Messrs. Comins, Bradford, Guill and Ulbrich were in attendance.

Leighton Machine Co.

This company had one of their three-needle rack and stripe machines fitted to produce vertical stripes, cross stripes, checks and plaids.

They also had sample fabrics of other Leighton machine products.

Chauncey A. Williams.

This company was in Booth 52. Chauncey A. Williams, as well as George L. Heaton, Jr., and Lewis R. Unruh, were in attendance. Their trade mark was in evidence framed under glass, made up of latch needles attached to a black velvet background.

Clarence E. Mason Co.

This company, spinners' agents, and the only exhibit of any kind they had at the Knitting Arts Exhibition, was yarns of their several spinners.

Boger & Crawford.

Boger & Crawford's exhibit consisted of a display of the yarn they are handling for the knitting trade in mercerized, representing their own spinning and processing.

Fletcher Works, Inc.

This concern had two motor driven extractors in operation. One of these will be their well-known underdriven type which has a vertical motor mounted underneath the machine, leaving the basket entirely free from obstruction above, so that loading and unloading is greatly facilitated.

The other extractors was the vertical motor driven type, which has a motor mounted over the basket, connected directly to the shaft by a flexible coupling. Both of the motor driven extractors are started by pushing a button, and when the brake is applied current is automatically shut off.

The company was represented by C. Wm. Schaum, W. H. Rometsch, Jr., and H. G. Eynon.

Oakite Exhibit.

At Booth 247 samples were shown of many kinds of textile fabrics and materials, which have been kier boiled, soaped out, scoured or cleaned with the aid of Oakite.

Special prominence was given to

samples of cotton hosiery and underwear tubing which have been kier boiled with the aid of Oakite. Attention was called to the softness and whiteness of the samples, due to the use of Oakite in the cleaning processes.

A staff of Oakite chemists and textile men were in attendance to explain the use of Oakite materials.

Wm. J. Sweet Foundry Co.

The exhibit of this company consisted of Inco Monel metal castings for the dyeing machine and for use in the dyé house and bleachery in general. On display were such typical examples of "Sweet" castings of this metal as gears, fittings, agitators, power plant equipment, etc.

W. F. Baneroff & Co., Inc.

This company displayed a full line of soaps, softeners, turkey red oil, soluble oil, olive oil and various other specialties for textile industry.

Of special interest to the knitters using artificial silk was their Fanco stainless art silk oil, which is highly recommended for the conditioning of artificial silk in the winding and twisting operation.

W. F. Fancourt, Jr.; and E. H. Morningstar were in attendance during the entire week.

Oberly & Newell.

This company had on display samples of lithographed and printed hosiery and underwear box wraps, riders and labels of all descriptions, etc.

U. S. Testing Co., Inc.

At Booth 279 was shown the reeling of raw silk from cocoons, in a small hand basin.

The improved combination gage and sizing machine was in operation. This machine is a mechanical device for the purpose of determining the number and kind of evenness and cleanliness defects in raw silk.

The latest type conditioning oven was in use. A motor driven twist counter, also inspection machine for yarns and silk.

The apparatus used in the extraction of soap and oil from the various combination yarns of raw silk and artificial silk was on display.

James E. Mitchell Co.

Their exhibit at the knitting Arts Exhibition consisted of a few samples of the knitting yarns which they are interested in.

Jacques Wolf & Co.

Booths 291 and 292 were occupied by Jacques Wolf & Co., of Passaic, N. J., where this firm exhibited many of the chemical products in which they have specialized for the past quarter of a century.

Samples were displayed of the well-known Monopole oil and other textile oils, bleaching oil, turkey red oil, bensapol, antistain; of stripping agents, hydrosulphite, indigolite and hydro-liquid; scrooping compounds, cream softeners, artificial silk softener. Textile gums as well as gum Arabic, Karaya and Tragacanth, finishes, sizing and de-sizing agents.

There were shown samples of various materials and knitted articles treated with the Wolf products.

The exhibit was in charge of the company's Philadelphia representative, Fred G. Henckel, who was assisted in meeting old customers and interesting prospective ones by

other members of the company's selling force.

Dr. Alfred Pfister, president of the company, spent a few days at the exhibition to shake hands with old acquaintances and friends in the knitting trade made during the years when he was chief chemist and boss dyer at Nolde & Horst, Reading, Pa., and subsequently vice-president of Prospect Dye Works, also of Reading.

W. T. Lane & Bros.

W. T. Lane & Bros., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., exhibited their well known line of canvas baskets, trucks and shipping hampers, which they have manufactured for the past 25 years, and which have now become so well known through textile and manufacturing trades.

David Lupton's Sons Co.

David Lupton's Sons Company, manufacturers of steel products, one of the divisions of which corporation specialize in the manufacture of steel shelving and equipment admirably adapted for textile plants, occupied 20 feet for their display.

Along one side was grouped the Lupton looping and seaming tables, each table accommodating three machines. The topping and work tables and hosiery trucks, which have been installed by many of the leading hosiery manufacturers since the 1923 exhibition, will also be shown.

Another interesting exhibit was the Pond multiple locker. This locker, although only occupying 20x42 inches of floor space, furnish wardrobe accommodations for five operators. Each compartment is fitted with an individual door, having a separate lock so that employees can feel assured their garments are safe while they are at work.

Units of different types of storage shelving will also be shown.

Dry Goods Association Plans Charlotte Meeting

Plans for the entertainment features of the coming convention of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, to be held here May 6, 7, 8 and 9, were discussed at a conference in Charlotte between Norman Johnson, secretary of the organization, C. A. Williams, of the Williams-Shelton Company, and David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

The first feature will be at noon of the first day of the convention when the delegates will be guests of the Rotary Club. At 9 p. m., there will be a dance at the Myers Park Country Club.

On the second day, at noon, the North Carolina wholesale dry goods men will entertain the convention at a dinner at the Hotel Charlotte. This dinner will be the feature event of the entertainment program. Vaudeville acts will be brought from the big circuits, there will be two orchestras and vocal music, dancing and singing between courses. On Thursday afternoon, the dry goods men will go to Cramerton, N. C., to inspect the Cramerton Mills, observing the manufacture of fine combed yarns and fine cloths. Stuart W.

Cramer will conduct the members through the mills. That night there will be a supper given by local cotton manufacturers, E. C. Dwelle being in charge of this event.

On Friday, the dry goods merchants will visit the Cannon Mills at Kannapolis, Saturday morning there will be the annual golf tournament at the Charlotte Country Club, where lunch will be served.

The business program of the convention has not yet been completed. Those in charge predict that it will be extremely interesting. The full program is expected to be announced at the end of next week.

An important feature of the conference was the completing of arrangements to have a number of exhibition booths at the Chamber of Commerce where mills may exhibit their products to the visiting merchants. These exhibit spaces will be 8x4 feet and will be limited in number, owing to lack of floor space, there being room for only 26 booths. No charge will be made for the space, except a fee of \$10 to cover carpenter work and if this proves more than is necessary, any remaining funds will be refunded pro rata to the exhibitors. David Clark has charge of the exhibit space.

Great Increase in Artificial Silk.

The United States is by far the most important manufacturer and consumer of both real and artificial silk in the world. During the year 1923 production of the artificial product increased by approximately 45 per cent and manufacture of real silk fabrics approached the preceding peak year, according to Commerce Department figures.

The best indices to the activity of silk manufactures are the imports of raw silk, and the withdrawals from warehouses. Imports during 1923 amounted to 49,505,581 pounds, and although this represents a decline of about 2 per cent in volume as compared with 1922, the value of the 1923 shipments was \$391,942,417, about 7 per cent higher than in the preceding year.

The average monthly consumption in 1923, based on withdrawals from warehouses, was 29,868 bales, a decrease of about 2½ per cent from 1922, but a considerable increase over the monthly average of 26,941 in 1921, when the silk industry ranked fourth among the textile manufacturers of the United States in value of products.

Canton Raw Silk Exports Decline in 1923.

Declared exports of raw silk from Canton to the United States amounted to \$31,630,797 in 1923, as compared with \$39,289,497 in 1922. According to statistics of the Foreign Silk Association of Canton, shipments during the period, May 1 to December 31, 1923, to all countries totalled 40,961 bales (bale equals 106 2/3 pounds), a marked decrease from the 52,930 bales exported during the corresponding period of 1922. Of these amounts, the United States took 30,228 bales in 1923, against 37,071 bales in 1922, Consul General Douglas Jenkins, Canton, reports.

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Designed to withstand severe line-shaft service. Flanged to protect the workman from being caught on the bolt heads or nuts. Machined all over to template, making them interchangeable and therefore easily duplicated.

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Vertical Openers Bale Breakers
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Roving Waste Openers
Revolving Top Flat Cards
Drawing Frames, Slubbers
Intermediate, Roving and Jack Frames

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Pawtucket, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
Ring Spinning and Twisting Machinery

Ring Spinning Frames for Cotton, Ring Twisters for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk, Jute, Flax and Novelty Yarn.

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Spoolers Doublers
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J. H. Mayes, Southern Agent

Pawtucket, R. I.
Charlotte, N. C.



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Automatic Safe!

RAW STOCK DYEING

We Specialize on Fast Colors
We reclaim burnt and damaged cotton
Prompt Service

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THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls
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Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.
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Bosson & Lane	28	Oklahoma Cotton	36
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Brown-St. Onge Co.	—	Paige, Schoolfield & Co.	41
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	Palmetto Loom Harness & Reed Wks.	35
C—	—	Parker, Walter L. Co.	11
Carolina Specialty Co.	42	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Carrier Engineering Corp.	45	Paulson, Linkroum & Co.	41
Catlin & Co.	41	Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.	46
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	47	Penick & Ford, Ltd.	—
Chicago Belting Co.	—	Perkins, B. F. & Sons	—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.	—	Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.	23
Clipper Belt Lacer Co.	—	R—	—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.	46	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	39	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	30
Converse & Co.	—	Ridley Watts & Co.	—
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.	—	Robinson, John L. & Co.	38
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	25
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	—	Rogers Fibre Co.	19
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	Root Co.	—
Curran & Barry	—	Roy, B. S. & Son	28
Cyclone Fence Co.	—	S—	—
Dairy Ring Traveler Co.	27	Sacco-Lowell Shops	47
Davidson, Jos. L. Co.	—	Sanders, Smith & Co.	34
Dixon Crucible Co., Joseph	—	Sayles Finishing Plants	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Scott, Henry L. & Co.	—
Drake Corp.	—	Seaboard Railway	—
Draper, E. S.	—	Sellers, Wm. & Co.	—
Draper Corp.	—	Shambow Shuttle Co.	—
Dronsfield Bros.	—	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	6	S. K. F. Industries	—
E—	—	Sonneborn, L. Sons	—
Economy Baler Co.	22	Sonoco Products	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	34	Southern Distributing Co.	35
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—	Southern Railway	—
Fafnir Bearing Co.	48	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	33	Southern Textile Machinery Co.	—
Farish Co.	26	Spinks John D.	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	26	Stafford Co.	—
Franklin Process Co.	30	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	25
G—	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	27	Sugar Creek Coal Sales Co.	37
General Electric Co.	—	Seydel-Thomas Co.	29
Grant Leather Corp.	—	Siggers & Siggers	30
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.	14	Sydnor Pump & Well Co.	42
Greist Mfg. Co.	29	T—	—
Hepworth, Jno. W. & Co.	—	Tatum, Pinkham & Greey	39
H. & B. American Machine Co.	16	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Hetherington, John & Sons Co.	—	Texas Cotton	37
Hollingsworth, J. D.	—	Textile Mill Supply Co.	2
Hopedale Mfg. Co.	—	Thomas Grate Bar Co.	31
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
Holcomb Bunch Builders Corp.	19	Tripod Paint Co.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	U—	—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	United Chemical Products Co.	47
Jackson, Hill & Co.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Johnson Oliver & Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	42
Jordan Mfg. Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	42
Kaumagraph Co.	—	V—	—
Keever Starch Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.	42	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	32
Ladew, Edward R. Co.	10	W—	—
Leslie, Evans & Co.	39	Watson, L. S. Mfg. Co.	—
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	39	Wellington, Sears & Co.	39
Langley, W. H. & Co.	39	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
Link-Belt Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	2
Lockwood, Greene & Co.	—	Wilson, The Co.	30
Lowell Shuttle Co.	—	Williams, J. H. Co.	17
Lupton's Sons Co., David	27	Williams, I. B. & Son	—
—	—	Wilts Veneer Co.	30
—	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	31
—	—	Woods, T. B. Sons Co.	33

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

What is Wrong With the Textile Industry?

(Continued from Page 14)

Pupils attending schools, 5 to 20 years of age, 7,885,956.

Average increase attendance for 10 years, United States, 21 per cent; South, 22 per cent.

Population in South, 36,306,885; United States, 105,710,620.

Population in South, colored, 9,000,000 with children. These sweet smelling geraniums in hot weather, to be schooled and cared for.

Population in North, 400,000; West, 750,000. Offering suggestions to the South how to handle their 9,000,000.

Cotton, practically all that is raised in the United States, or 60 per cent of the world's supply.

Spindles in South, 16,849,644 on February 24, or 44.5 per cent, and 254,520 looms. Spindles in United States, 37,742,143. Spindles in the world, 155,300,000.

Cotton consumed in 1923 in the South, 4,247,784 bales, or 63.72 per cent of United States consumption.

South gained 1923, 782,665 spindles, while the balance of United States lost 92,510, or gained 15.12 per cent spindles for entire United States.

South gained in last 13 years, 54.38 per cent.

Department of labor and industries of Massachusetts report complete about June, 1923, and filed with the governor and executive council January 2, 1924.

Summary of Conditions.

A brief summary was made by Councilor Ollendorf of West Medford, in which he made known the principal reasons of the textile industry moving South; some of which are as follows:

New and well equipped mills with all the latest improved machinery and manned by textile graduates from Massachusetts.

Handicap of short hours especially for women, and laws regulating the guarding of machinery, license for engineers and firemen with many other restrictions in many things not essential to good manufacturing and welfare of the operatives.

	Cents	Per Hr.
Wages paid in—		
Massachusetts	32.50	
North Carolina	29.25	
Georgia	24.	
South Carolina	23.	
Alabama	21.	
Showing approximately 41 per cent less earnings in South.		

Cost of living—
North South
Rent \$5-\$7 \$1-\$1.55 weekly

Fuel for
heating 86.00 18.00 annually
Average wages to be \$22.50—\$15 weekly to be equal.

Comparative cost per pound of same cloth, .3497 North, .222 South, difference of .1277 per pound, or a handsome profit for the South.

Hydro-electric power generated by water power cheap.

Co-operation between management and operatives, makes for better labor and contentment.

Taxes being much less, sometimes exempted for 5-10 years to get plants located in certain communities.

Freights on raw material and fuel are less.

This report shows for 1921 that the products of cotton manufacturing for United States, \$1,330,263,000, Massachusetts, \$317,602,000, 182 mills with 106,337 employees, North Carolina, 343 mills with 66,316 employees, South Carolina, 154 mills with 51,509 employees, Georgia, 125 mills with 35,237 employees; all the mills show a decline of employees, but Massachusetts more than any other.

South Carolina produced in 1921 more than 50 per cent of all print cloth in the United States, Georgia produced in 1921 first place in tire fabrics, producing \$1,500,000 more than Massachusetts.

Massachusetts and North Carolina in 1921 produced about the same of cotton flannels, Massachusetts in 1921 led in ginghams, lawns, shirtings and denims.

Department of Commerce report for January, 1924, shows that in 26% days, the following:

	Spindles	in Place	Active
Cotton growing			
States	16,812,906	16,346,206	
New England			
States	18,896,570	13,267,851	

American Hosiery in South Germany

There is a very large potential market for American hosiery and cloth clippings in southern Germany, according to Vice Consul Erik W. Magnuson, Stuttgart. Local business men estimate that 880 to 90 per cent of the clothing manufactured in Wurtemburg is made from reworked cotton and wool. Many dealers report an actual shortage of supplies of raw materials for these waste yarns. Raw cotton, hosiery and cloth clippings are not only allowed free entry into Germany, but this class of goods is also totally exempt from customs duties. Further details, including a list of Stuttgart importers may be obtained from the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Chinese Textile Situation During March.

Annual statements of the Chinese cotton mills indicate that 1923 was an extremely trying year for the industry with no immediate relief in sight, says Assistant Commercial Attaché Evans in a cable from Shanghai. While there has been little movement in Chinese cotton, trading in cotton yarn improved during the last ten days at slightly higher prices. Best grade 16s were quoted for March delivery at approximately 176 Shanghai taels per bale of about 410 pounds. The spring buying of piece goods has failed to materialize, and clearances of dealers' stocks are causing prices to weaken with the result that auctions are slow. February silk shipments from Canton to the United States amounted to \$1,008,000, but exports are moving slowly owing to declining prices. Concessions in price are obtainable for cash. The demand for wool continues strong and Tientsin prices are 5 per cent above last month's. Arrivals are absorbed readily. Stocks of camel's wool are low with prices firm.

PALMETTO LOOM HARNESS AND REED WORKS

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

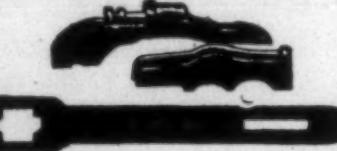


HIGHEST QUALITY

GREENVILLE, S. C.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTING COMPANY

50 Market Street, Charleston, S. C.

Griffin, Ga.

Greenville, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

Manufacturers and Distributors

—of—
Stauss Rectified Tallow, Oil and Gums for all warp sizing and finishing purposes

THEY LAST LONGER

When Barber Spinning Tapes drive your frames you may be sure of obtaining the maximum amount of service. There are no driving tapes on the market that can equal them for strength and length of life. The savings in tape effected by the use of Barber's will quickly amount to a considerable sum.

Even before the first tape driven cotton frame was in operation these tapes had proved a great service on worsted and jute drives. The first company to manufacture driving tapes, the Barber Mfg. Co. has always maintained its position as leader in its field.

Tapes for all drives, including cotton, worsted, jute and silk.

BARBER MFG. COMPANY
199 Perkins St. Lowell, Mass.

BARBER
SPINNING & TWISTING TAPES

Thursday, April 10, 1924.



HUMPHREY & COMPANY
Cotton

Binders and Extra Staples

Established 1894

Most careful personal attention to shipments of every sale to secure most perfect uniformity of staple and character.

Ask any of our mill customers as to our service.

Branch offices at every Compress point in the Yazoo Mississippi Delta.

Greenwood, Miss.

SUDDUTH & WALNE**COTTON**

Vicksburg, Miss.

G. D. TAYLOR & CO.

Mississippi Delta Staples

Home Office

Memphis, Tennessee

B. F. OLIVER & CO.**Cotton**

Staples and Binders

Clarksdale, Miss.

R. C. COLHOUN, JR., & CO.**Cotton**

Mississippi Delta Staples a Specialty

Yazoo City, Miss.

J. W. PRIOR**Cotton**Binders and Staples a Specialty
Special Attention to Mill Orders

Greenville, Miss.

S. L. DODSON & CO.**Cotton Merchants**

Domestic—Export

BENDERS AND STAPLES

Main Office: Clarksdale, Miss.

H. Chassaniol

CHASSANIOL & CO.**High Grade Staple Cotton**Experienced Handlers of Low Grade
Staples

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

Domestic—COTTON—Export

J. F. RODGERS & CO.

CLARKSDALE, MISS.

Merchants and Shippers

Cable Address "Redchurch"

The fulling of knitted fabrics is conducted with several objects in view. One is to make the intersections of the loops more intact and cover the yarn so as to impart a firmer and closer appearance to the texture. This results in reducing the area of the fabric but not enough to be important unless the fulling or milling is carried to excess. Another reason for fulling knitted fabrics is that the operation has a tendency to render the goods softer and more lofty in feel. Harshness of texture and flatness of feel are not assets to knitted fabrics and the process of fulling when properly performed overcomes these drawbacks. The literal meaning of fulling implies an increase in the bulk of the goods, but bulkiness is avoided in treating knitted fabrics by limiting the fulling.

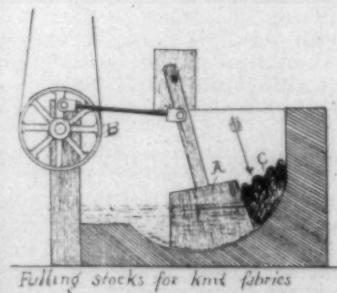
The idea is to get more substance in the fabric, without increasing its bulk and weight, by subjecting it for a short time to the action of the fulling machine or stocks. Certain kinds of woven woolen suiting, coatings, trouserings and ulsterings are frequently subjected to the fulling operation until the superficial area of the cloth is greatly reduced, the weight and bulk increased, and the interstices of the weave closed very firmly, for these properties are required in this line of goods. But knitted fabrics are fulled with a different object in view. In the fabric comes off the knitting machines in a ready condition, loose in structure, and lacking in softness and fullness, a decided improvement is obtained by fulling any such goods in which there is a mixture of wool, cashmere, or any of the fibers of this class.

It is important that the natural elasticity of the looped structure be preserved. If this is impaired by too much shrinking the garment will lack one of the chief characteristics of knitwear, namely, elasticity. The reduction in the size of the overshrunk article can be partly corrected on the boards in finishing, but the elastic feature cannot be restored. Cotton fabrics are not put through the fulling process as the cotton fiber is devoid of the felting qualities of wool. But considerable fabric is made of yarns containing wool fiber in combination with cotton and such fabric is subject to fulling.

Process of Fulling Knitwear.

The goods intended for fulling are first saturated with soap and water, to make the fibrous composition pliable, and are then put through the fulling stocks or the continuous mill which are provided with hammers or rollers for exerting pressure, causing the texture to shrink. A section of hosiery goods fulling stocks is shown in figure 1 in which

the hammer or beater A is operated by the belted wheel B and A connecting rod. The goods for treatment are placed at C where the pounding action of the beater is received by them. In another pattern of stocks two heavy mallets are raised by projecting cams on a wheel which revolves under the nose of each mallet, elevating the heads of the same to a height, then releasing them so that they fall by their own weight on the goods in process of milling. The continuous fulling machine is provided with two horizontal rollers through which the chain of knitted material is run. The lower part of the machine is furnished with a trough which the goods are drawn with the action of the rollers, very like the system



Fulling stocks for knit fabrics

Fig 1

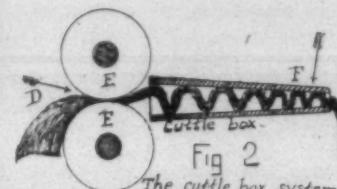


Fig 2

The cuttle box system.

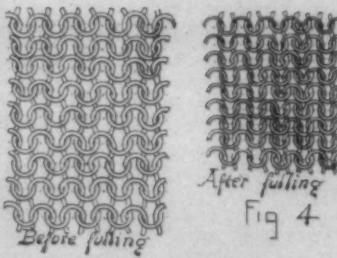


Fig 3

of the continuous scouring process. The rollers are weighted so that pressure is put on the goods in passing through. But the pressure is all in one direction across the width of the fabric, so that shrinkage occurs in width only. Therefore, in order to get shrinkage of an equal degree in length there must be a way to check or hold back the fabric as it passes through the rollers. This is accomplished by means of a cuttle box contrived on the plan shown in figure 2. The goods are shown entering the rollers E at D from whence they pass into the cuttle box. It will be seen that the cuttle box decreases in size toward the terminal at F. This depression in the outlet of the box acts as a brake on the goods in transit. If the goods passed through freely without checking of any sort there would not be any end fulling and the shrinkage



(Unincorporated)

R. O. HARVEY & COMPANY
COTTON

Buyers and Exporters

Members Texas Cotton Association, New Orleans Cotton Exchange
Codes: Meyers' 39th Edition, Shepperson's 1878-1881
Wichita Falls, Texas

Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas

T. J. CHAMBLESS
CottonAll Grades Oklahoma Cotton
Member Okla. State Cotton Exchange
Ada, Oklahoma**I. L. JONES & CO.****Cotton**

Mississippi Delta Staples

Greenwood, Miss.

would occur lengthwise only. But calender they stick to the machine, the braking feature of the cuttle box. It frequently happens that part of tends to make it difficult for the one order went to one sizer and another part to a different sizer. The result is sometimes that one part can be executed with the desired finish, but the other part cannot.

Reduction in Length and Breadth Increases Thickness.

Figures 3 and 4 are given to demonstrate the reduction in length and breadth of a knitted texture after fulling. According to the amount of fulling to which the fabric has been put, the more compact and substantial will be the texture and the more perceptibly will it be increased in thickness. The open state of the loops altered to a more compact state which is very desirable in some knitwear and not in others. The loops will be reduced in length and breadth and similar changes take place which may not be wanted by some of the large buyers. For example, a manufacturer of knitted outerwear wanted an order of fabric to cut up into jackets, coats, sacks and similar goods.

The texture of the fabric was not precisely what he wanted and it was decided by the superintendent of the mill to reduce the width by more fulling. But the reduction in width increased the thickness of the goods so much that the manufacturer rejected the lot. In another case a line of sporting goods had been made with prominent designs in colors and the buyer considered that the fabric was lacking in firmness of handle. It was decided to mill the goods to bring about the desired change. The milling improved the handle of the goods, but so reduced the sizes of the patterns that the buyer was disappointed and accepted the lot under protest. The colors of the designs were not faded or run but the designs did not show as prominently as before because of the reduced size and the presence of straggling hairs. When any goods are run through the fulling mill and tented and dried they are generally covered with straggling fibers. In goods which are going to be finished with a fleecy surface, by the raising of the pile on napping machines, the presence of these loose fibers is not objectional. But the goods in question belonged to the dry finish class, with the nap removed, in order to admit of a full development of the colors and loops of the patterns. Goods of this class are liable to suffer a little in clearness and smartness if fulled very much. Although the fibers brought out on the surface of the goods during the fulling tend to subdue the effect of the design, these may partly be cleared off in the subsequent processes of finishing.

Cotton Cloth Finishing

(Continued from Page 8) fabric is intended for. More regard is paid to the climatic conditions where the goods are to be used. This was plainly shown by the exhibition of fabrics of foreign origin collected by the Board of Trade.

Some people in the trade put on the warps an excessive amount of size which contains a large percentage of chlorides in order to weight them when requiring a bright face, but when the goods are put on a hot

ARKANSAS



P. E. HENSON & CO.

Cotton

All Grades and Staples

Little Rock, Ark.

A. L. Betts A. M. Williams

HOPE COTTON CO.

Incorporated

Arkansas Cottons

All Grades and Staples
35 Years in the Cotton Business

Hope, Arkansas

W. F. EVANS & CO.

Cotton

In the Heart of the Delta
Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers,
Benders and Staple Cotton
Helena, Ark.

C. H. Crutchfield

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C. H. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.

Established 1909

Binders and Extra Staples
Hope, Arkansas

Anderson Cotton Co.

Cotton Merchants

Delta Character Cotton

Helena, Ark.

COBB COTTON CO.

Cotton

Mississippi Delta Staple
Our Specialty
Helena, Ark.



GOOD SPINNING — SMALL WASTE

LEVERETT & MOORE

Texas Cotton

A Specialty

All Grades

Hillsboro -:- Texas

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Fort Worth, Texas

Cotton Merchants

Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas Cottons

Lucius Rash, President

I. L. Brin, Vice-President

RASH, BRIN & COMPANY

Incorporated

Cotton Merchants

Members

New York Cotton Exchange, Texas Cotton Ass'n., Dallas Cot. Ex.
Associate Members Liverpool Cotton Exchange

Terrell, Texas

Dallas, Texas

ECONOMY COAL

STEAM and DOMESTIC COALS

FROM OUR OWN MINES

New River and Pocahontas

High Volatile Splint and Gas

Sugar Creek Coal Sales Company

Richmond, Va.

Mt. Hope, W. Va.

Thursday, April 10, 1924.

MEMPHIS COTTON

*JOSEPH NEWBURGER, President
D. W. BROOKS, Vice-President
W. H. WILLEY, Vice-President
NORMAN MONAGHAN, Secy-Treas.*

NEWBURGER COTTON CO. (INCORPORATED)

MEMPHIS - TENN.

Mississippi Delta Cotton our Specialty

BOND, LANE & COMPANY

Cotton Merchants

Direct Mill Correspondence Solicited
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Mississippi

Cotton

Brownsville, Tenn.

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Cotton

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ALABAMA, GEORGIA
DELTA AND
WESTERN
COTTONS

BRAND
BIGBOY
EXPORT

John L. Robinson & Co.

Cotton

Home Office

MEMPHIS, TENN., U. S. A.

Codes

Shepperson Codes 78, 81 and 1918
Meyers 39

BELL and POSTAL
Long Distance Phones
P. O. Box 521

Buying agencies in the best staple sections in Arkansas,
Oklahoma, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.
All shipments given careful attention.

Direct selling agency for North and South Carolina and Virginia.

ROBINSON & BAGGETT

Brevard Court

Charlotte,

N. C.

What Is Wrong With The Textile Industry?

(Continued from Page 7)

power of buying public and lastly, the unsettlement of business by political causes too numerous to mention. But I do think that this tidal wave of imported goods is one of the most important factors causing textile depression today, yet one of the least considered.

Get the government and legislative investigators at work on constructive measures of belief, both for general business and the textile industry which are vastly more important to our industrial welfare than the Tea Pot Dome investigation and other political hokum.

Argentine Cotton Textile Market

The American textile market in Argentina is passing through what is possibly the most difficult period in its history. The chief cause of this trouble is the high landed cost of American goods in Buenos Aires, due partly to the unfavorable dollar exchange.

There is a lack of movement in the Argentine textile market, and the European houses are in general selling only for present needs. There is no desire to stock up on the part of the importers and wholesalers. Retail textile buying in the country districts is also very slow and there is no sign of any immediate improvement. In the city cotton goods are moving, but retail houses complain that the public is unwilling to pay present prices for cotton goods and that the buying is slow, the local merchants being obsessed with the belief that a lowering of prices must come shortly. This feeling is reflected throughout the trade.

There is some movement of American cotton textiles in spite of the high prices, but this seems largely to consist of goods which are advertised and known by trade names. A few representatives of American textile manufacturers are operating offices in Buenos Aires, but present sales in practically all cases seem to be below operating expenses. These companies have continued their local offices in order to keep in the market with the hope that conditions will improve, especially in the matter of dollar exchange. Some of the local textile importers are of the opinion that if the exchange would drop to about 1.20 gold pesos to the dollar and remain more or less steady at that point, a

W. J. BRITTON & CO.

RIVERS, BENDERS and STAPLE

COTTON

105 S. Front St.
Memphis, Tenn., U. S. A.

good business could be done. However, in the American lines that are competitive with Manchester goods and Italian cotton textiles, the American quotations are as much as 40 per cent above the European.

During 1923 the Brazilian brins and grey goods were coming into the Argentine market, but these imports have ceased, Brazilian prices having risen so much that that country is now completely out of the market. It is understood here that this is due to the fact that when cotton prices went up, at the same time that the Brazilian milreis were depreciating, English cotton buyers bought up the whole Brazilian cotton supply so that the supply of cheap cotton from the Brazilian mills was completely cut off.

A factor in the Argentine textile market that is not specially considered by the American manufacturer, is the fact that the principal textile wholesale and retail houses are European and the tendency for them naturally is to buy European goods. The two largest department stores are British with their main purchasing offices in London, and practically all of the stock carried is of British manufacture. The advertising campaign of the American textile manufacturers directed to the Argentine public is not as effective as is the same advertising in the United States, because the goods advertised are not carried in stock by the leading retail stores. The following tables show the imports of leading cotton textiles into Argentina during the years 1913 and 1922:

Social Workers Gather in May

The annual convention of the Southern Textile Social Service Association will be held in Columbia May 7-8-9.

More than 200 delegates representing mill communities in all sections of the South will attend and a varied program of entertainment is being prepared.

Officers of the association are: M. W. Heiss, Revolution Mills, Greensboro, president; Mrs. J. H. Nichols, Pacific Mills, Columbia, vice-president; Mrs. J. H. Sipple, Pacific Mills, Columbia, secretary; E. G. Carson, Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, treasurer; L. P. Hollis, Greenville, chairman of program committee.

The social service corps of the Pacific Mills, composed of Wm. L. Meade, community secretary; Mrs. M. O. J. Kreps, Jr., girls' secretary; Mrs. J. H. Sipple, Mrs. J. H. Nichols and Mrs. M. O. J. Kreps, Sr., will extend hospitality to the visiting delegates and civic and social organizations will be asked to assist in the entertaining.

The Jefferson Hotel has been selected as convention headquarters and all meetings will take place there.

WATSON-WHITE COMPANY

(Incorporated)

Cotton

Offices:

Jackson, Tenn., Memphis, Tenn., Dyersburg, Tenn., Jonesboro, Ark. We gin over 15,000 bales of cotton annually, and would ship from gin to mills on type.
Jackson, Tennessee

Retail Prices Hurting Trade

"If retailers were offering goods at a fair profit, on the basis of replacement prices and even higher, the turnover would be tremendously in excess of what it is today."

This is the conclusion drawn by C. T. Revere, cotton economist with Munds & Winslow, after a survey of the cotton goods situation in which he endeavored particularly to gather details as to the retail phase of the business.

Cotton goods are intrinsically and actually cheap, declares Mr. Revere, pointing to some of the recent purchases of foreign countries in this market "as fairly sound and unbiased evidence" of this fact.

Contentions that the American public has "struck on buying cotton goods Mr. Revere thrusts aside as "preposterous pish-posh," than which "it is doubtful if the annals of American business record more."

The American consumer, on the contrary, he insists, has been buying cotton goods freely, "but he has not shared in the reductions that have been wrung from hitherto harassed manufacturers by those who have so persistently manipulated sentiment and hammered down the prices of cotton goods."

"Until lately," he comments, "matters had reached such a pass that it looked as if the suggestion that cotton manufacturers form a combination for co-operative retail selling in large centers had sound economic justification. In other words, if retailers would not buy cotton goods at reasonable prices and sell them to the public at reasonable prices manufacturers ought to undertake the operation themselves."

Evidence of the activity of the retailer, says Mr. Revere, is seen clearly in the recent financial statements of some of the country's largest establishments, all showing both increased gross sales and increased profits.

If the retailer was afflicted with the difficulties "so loudly proclaimed by his representative buyers," it would seem that he would unload his merchandise by cutting prices deeply enough to gain that end, Mr. Revere reasons.

"Nothing of the sort has happened," however, he declared, and continues:

"The commercial hypocrisy involved in these protestations against goods based on 'high cotton' and the manner in which the public has been made to foot the bill constitute an economic misdemeanor that is little short of offensive to public welfare."

"Fortified by the knowledge that mills had fairly liberal stocks, and by the further assurance that splendid railway facilities built up in the last two years gave guaranty of quick delivery, a hand-to-mouth buying policy has been pursued.

"While retailers have been advertising their alarm over the impending collapse in the textile structure, the situation has presented these contrasts: Goods have been sold at prices that would have afforded profits on goods based on 40-cent cotton; numerous replacement orders have been entered calling for express shipment, and—in New York

at least—taxicabs have been rushed to department stores with goods to fill the void on the shelves. On the other hand, we witness the spectacle of curtailment and shut downs at Fall River, with hungry operatives appealing to the President for relief.

"With a view to gaining some idea of the margins exacted by retailers, we have this week conducted a survey of merchandising conditions in the cotton goods trade among the retail establishments of Manhattan, Brooklyn and New Jersey distributing centers. We have had the assistance of three capable experts on cotton goods.

"We have thought it best to withhold the names of the mercantile establishments included within the scope of our inquiry, but we are keeping all these details on file for the support of statements contained herein.

"Briefly, the inquiry disclosed the following general conditions:

"Sheets, which have been on sale by agents at \$1.32 apiece, have been sold all the way from \$1.74 to \$2.10. Bleached muslin, that has been on the market in Worth street at 14% cents per yard, has sold from 22 to 25 cents, and even higher.

"Dress ginghams costing 21 cents in the primary markets have been sold all the way from 39 cents to 49 cents per yard. The Amoskeag 19,000 Range gingham, which has been priced in the primary market at 15½ cents, sold at varying prices. A Newark store had a very broken assortment, out of which it was offering these goods at 39 cents, but was willing to sell a 50-yard piece at 33½ cents. One New York store that has a reputation for bargains in cotton goods was selling remnants at 28 cents, when the same goods could be bought in the primary market by the full piece at 12½ cents. An example of the margin demanded on fine goods is shown by a price of \$470 per yard asked for voile that primary distributors have been selling at \$1 to \$1.25 per yard."

Summing up, Mr. Revere says: "The policy of the retailer may be a shrewd piece of merchandising, but it is sound neither from the standpoint of economics nor social ethics. At one end the consumer is being unconsciously mulcted, while the offtake of goods in this game of attempting to force lower prices, has brought hardship to thousands of mill operatives whose employment has been the price that has been paid for dazzling retail profits.

"Our further general conclusion is that cotton goods are intrinsically and actually cheap. We think no further verification is needed than the price willingly paid by foreign countries and by the ultimate consumer of the United States. As for the pious protests of professional merchandise buyers, we think these may be attributed entirely to the predatory zest of bargain hunting."

German Textile Contracts Again Binding.

Beginning March 1, the Association of German Cotton Fabric Finishers will return to the practice of quoting firm prices and accepting contracts, binding so far as prices are concerned.

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Cotton Goods

New York.—Following the higher cotton prices last week, the cotton goods markets were somewhat firmer at the close. Print cloths and sheetings were slightly higher, but sales were of very moderate volume. Buyers showed slightly more interest in covering their future requirements and many agents in this market are beginning to believe that the worst of the present depressed condition is over.

The price declines recently have reached such an extent that mill production has decreased steadily. Mills generally in all sections are curtailing, with Southern mills showing a very appreciable reduction in working hours during the past two weeks. In New England mill centers production has been cut lower than in the South. Some estimates of production generally for the whole industry place the present output as low as 75 per cent for all mills.

The reduction of percale prices by two cents a yard failed to stimulate buying to any marked extent and a similar cut in ticking prices met with very little response from buyers. The demand for ginghams was somewhat improved last week, but is not yet active enough to make for healthy business.

Bleached cottons were dull, and wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases were not active. Wash goods continued quiet. In these lines crepes, ratines and novelties are selling better than staple goods. In the bedspread lines, novelties with artificial silk have sold well. Some of the newest lines of fancy prints and draperies have sold in moderate volume.

Sheeting prices were generally higher and firmer, attended by good business in some styles. For 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard, 10 1/2 net was paid for spots and nearby, and some were not interested in many more at this price. For 31-inch, 5.00 yard, 8 1/2 net was reported, and some asked one-eighth to one-quarter higher. There was business in 32-inch, 40 squares, 6.25 yard at 7 1/4 net, and in 34-inch, 6.00 yard at 7 1/2 net, with bids out for more at the close. Good trading in 40 squares, 6.15 yard at 7 1/4 net had been reported. Later, the quotations ranged from three-eighths to one-half net. For 5.50 yard, 8 1/2 net, was paid, and, at the close, most sellers were quoting 8 1/4 net. For 36-inch, 5.00 yard, 8 1/2 net was paid, and several were quoted

9 net. The last heard on 4.70 yard had been 9 1/4 net. For 56x60, 4.00 yard, 11 1/2 net was paid; 13 1/4 to one-half net quoted for 36-inch, 64x68, 3.50 yard; 14 to 14 1/4 net for 36-inch, 3.00 yard; 13 1/4 net for 36-inch, 3.25 yard; 40-inch, 2.85 yard, sold at 14 1/4 net, and later at 14 1/2 net. For 40-inch, 5.00 yard, 8 1/2 net had been done early in the day, and the market was then considered at 9 net.

There were a number of reports of buying in shown sheetings by jobbers—and the jobbers were picking up these goods at very low prices. In other words, some of the jobbers who were alert were being given an opportunity "to get in" on the branded goods before higher quotations were put into effect. There is expected to be more general buying by jobbers and others—those who have been holding off for some time, figuring that the prices were going yet lower.

While all expect that fair business will develop generally in finished lines, there is much difference of opinion about the long future. With cotton headed for 35 cents, as seems to be believed, there is immediately the thought of ultimate trouble. Several important factors say they dislike very much to see cotton go up so sharply and so steadily as has been true during the last week.

There was a report of trading in 39-inch, 68x76, 4.00 yard twills at 12 cents in fair quantity. Later, some withdrew, and other quotations of one-eighth to one-quarter higher had been reported. For 68x76, 4.50 yard, 11 1/4 was quoted; 10 1/2 quoted for 64x72, 4.80 yard; and 10 cents for 64 squares, 5.10 yard. There was a report that some Eastern square twills had sold at 10 cents.

Sales in the Fall River print cloth market are estimated at 100,000 pieces for the week, considerably better than for any week of the past month. Of this volume, 15,000 to 20,000 pieces are classified as unlisted. There was some demand for sateens and twills with deliveries extending through the next two or three months.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 7 cents; 64x60s, 6 1/2 cents; 39 1/2-inch 64x64s, 9 1/4; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 15 1/4 to 16 cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 26 cents; denims, 2.20s, 24 1/2 cents; prints, 9 1/4 cents; staple ginghams, 15 cents; dress ginghams, 18 1/2 to 21 cents.

B Y C

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BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

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MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:
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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was very little change in the yarn market situation last week. The demand was slightly better for carded weaving yarns toward the latter part of the week, with an advance of half a cent a pound made on most numbers. Spinners were firmer in their price ideas throughout the week and there was a general advance that amounted to approximately 2 cents a pound.

The advancing cotton market affected the market but little, but it is thought that if the advance holds, yarn prices will again be moved up. Sales of yarn were not large, but there was a fair volume of small orders. Buyers continue to order the minimum amounts that will take care of their immediate requirements, and then staying out of the market until they are forced to have new yarn supplies.

Although there was no large business in mercerized yarns during the week, there was a fair amount of business for prompt shipment. Prices held firm for the first time in several weeks and many handlers of these yarns believe that there will be an improvement in the trade from now on.

The insulating trade were moderate buyers during the week, dealers reporting inquiries for 8s, three-ply tinged insulating yarns covering from 50,000 to 100,000 pound lots. Buyers and sellers were far apart in price ideas for these yarns, there being some bids as low as 35 cents, while the asking price was 36 cents.

Consumers of two-ply carded warps tried to get them at 45 cents, but buyers held firm on the basis of 47 cents. Mill prices on 24s 2-ply skeins were quoted at 50 cents.

Curfaiment continued very general in New England and showed some increase among Southern mills.

Yarn prices were quoted in this market as follows:

Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
2-ply 8s	42½a	2-ply 24s	48½a
10s	43½a	2-ply 20s	49½a50½
12s to 14s	44 a44½	2-ply 30s	52½a
2-ply 16s	45½a	2-ply 40s	60½a62½
2-ply 20s	45½a46½	2-ply 50s	72½a

Two-Ply Skeins.			
8s	41½a	40s	59½a60½
10s to 12s	44½a43½	40s ex.	65½a
14s	45½a	50s	70½a71½
16s	45 a	60s	80½a
20s	45½a46½	Tinged Carpet	
24s	48½a	3 and 4-ply	38½a
26s	48½a	White Carpet	
30s	51½a52½	3 and 4-ply	41½a

Part Waste Insulating Yarn.			
6s, 1-ply	37 a	12s, 2-ply	41½a
8%, 2, 3 and		20s, 2-ply	45 a
4-ply	37½a	26s, 2-ply	49½a
10s, 1-ply and		30s, 2-ply	50½a51½
2-ply	39 a		

Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 and 5-ply	3, 4 and 5-ply		
8s	41½a	16s	45 a
10s	41½a	20s	45½a
12s	43½a		

Single Chain Warps.			
10s	42½a	24s	47½a48½
12s	43½a	26s	49½a
14s	44½a	30s	51½a52½

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

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WANT position as superintendent or will take place as overseer, carding spinning or weaving, prefer weaving. Now employed in good North Carolina mill, but wish to change for better place. Best of references. No. 4135.

WANT position as overseer carding in good sized room. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. Eighteen years as overseer in good mills. Now overseer in large mill but have good reasons for wishing to change. Age 48, have family, have good textile education and can run the job. No. 4136.

OVERSEER carding, now employed, wishes to make change. My experience and training fit me to handle large job in good mill. Good manager of help, first-class references as to character and ability. No. 4137.

WANT position as superintendent yarn mill of 10,000 to 15,000 spindles. Age 46, married, long practical experience, 12 years as superintendent. Now employed but have good reasons for making change. References. No. 4138.

WANT position as slasher tender or second hand in spinning. Well qualified for either place. Best of references. No. 4139.

WANT position as roller coverer. Am expert in roller covering and can demonstrate my ability in short time. Now employed in good mill. Want to correspond with mill needing man of unusual ability. No. 4140.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience in handling a combination of both rooms and can get excellent results. Good references. No. 4148.

WANT position as electrician with good mill or some other manufacturing plant. Have had 15 years' experience. Can furnish excellent references. No. 4149.

WANT position as superintendent, or would accept place as carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience as both superintendent and overseer. Best of references. No. 4150.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or master mechanic and electrician. Employed at present but have good reasons for making a change. Can come on ten days' notice. First-class references. No. 4151.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Am 44 years old and have had 20 years' experience as overseer and assistant superintendent. Can furnish best of references. No. 4152.

WANT position as overseer plain weaving or overseer cloth room. Have had more than 25 years' experience on practically all kinds of goods. Am qualified to handle either position. Age 46, have family. Best of references. No. 4153.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had long experience in the spinning room and have taken a course with the I. C. S. Good references. No. 4154.

WANT position as overseer of slasher department. Age 32, eight years' experience as slasher and beamer. Good references. No. 4155.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long experience on wide variety of fabrics and am capable man in every respect. Good references from past and present employers. No. 4156.

WANT position as superintendent of tire yarn or fabric plant, or fine combed yarn mill. Now located in East, but have had 6 years' experience in South. Long term of services superintendent and overseer and am reliable man who can get excellent results. Excellent references. No. 4157.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Long experience on lawns and sheetings and can guarantee satisfaction. Good references. No. 4158.

WANT position as overseer of small card room or second hand in large room. Am also excellent card grinder. Long experience in good mill. A-1 references. No. 4159.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years as such and am now employed in my 19th year. Can handle yarn or cloth mill and am high class, practical man. No. 4160.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Past experience and training fits me to handle job in efficient manner. Good references. No. 4161.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or overseer weaving. Long experience in good mills in both departments. Reliable, steady man of good habits. Excellent references. No. 4162.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Experienced in both steam and electric plants and can handle work in satisfactory manner. Good references. No. 4163.

WANT position as overseer spinning, experienced for many years on both carded and fine combed yarns. Would like to correspond with mill needing high-class man. Excellent references. No. 4164.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on many different fabrics and am competent and reliable. No. 4165.

WANT position as superintendent. Fitted by training and experience to handle large mill in satisfactory manner. Good references. No. 4166.

WANT position as superintendent; yarn mill preferred. Now superintendent of good yarn mill and have held job for over two years. Giving entire satisfaction. Thoroughly understand carding and spinning. 15 years as superintendent and overseer. Good references. No. 4167.

WANT position as superintendent of cloth mill. Long experience and can give references from many mill executives to show excellent record of past service. No. 4168.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Now employed as night superintendent but wish day job. References to show ability, character and past record. No. 4169.

WANT position as superintendent or will take overseer's place in any department. Thoroughly qualified to handle any room in the mill. Best of references. No. 4170.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or spinner. Will go anywhere. Prefer yarn mill of 5,000 to 30,000 spindles. Can come at once. Best of references. No. 4176.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Ten years' experience in carding, spinning and winding. Now employed, but will change on short notice. Age 37, with family. References from present and past employers. No. 4172.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man, good pusher, can get quality production on all classes of yarns. Good references. No. 4173.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Practical man of long experience on practically all yarn counts made in South. Good references. No. 4174.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had 20 years' experience in spinning, spooling and warping in some of best mills in South, and West, both white and colored work. Age 36, married, sober, now employed as overseer. Good references. No. 4175.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding and spinning. Many years' experience as superintendent and overseer and am well qualified in every respect. Best of references. No. 4171.

SUPERINTENDENT or carder and spinner desires position. Would take place as night superintendent in large mill. Prefer mill on plain work. Satisfactory references. No. 4177.

WANT position as superintendent of mill or plain weaving or hosiery yarn. Am now 32 years of age and can give good references. Now employed as superintendent. No. 4178.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent in medium size mill. Would consider weave room in large mill. Best of references. No. 4179.

WANT position as spinner. Age 48. Have had 20 years' experience and can give excellent references. No. 4180.

WANT position as superintendent of finishing in yarn plant. Long experience in large Eastern mill and have excellent record of service. Fine references. No. 4181.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or box comber. Am specialist in combed yarn work and have had a long term of satisfactory service. Excellent references. No. 4182.

WANT position as shipping clerk. Four years' experience and can handle big job. Now employed as shipping clerk. Gilt-edged references. No. 4183.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed as such, but wish a larger place. Experienced, practical and reliable man. No. 4184.

WANT position as overseer finishing department, white or colored goods. Have had 16 years' experience in cloth room, 12 years as overseer on white and colored goods, wet and dry finish. Best of references. No. 4185.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish best of references. No. 4186.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle either plain or fancy work both colored and white. Now employed. First-class references. No. 4187.

WANT position as superintendent, carder, spinner or carder and spinner. Have acceptably filled overseer's position for long term of years. Best of references. No. 4188.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Experienced and skilled mechanic of long experience. Best of references. No. 4189.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 12 years as overseer and 5 years as overhauler in spinning and twisting. Good references. Address No. 4190.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer weaving or designer. Have specialized in fancy weaving and designing and can show samples that have proved business getting. Long record of satisfactory service in fine weaving plants. Good references. No. 4192.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or carder and spinner in larger mill. Have had 20 years as overseer. Good references. No. 4191.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now employed but want better job. First-class references. No. 4193.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer weaving mill. Practical man of long experience on great variety of fabrics. Good references. No. 4194.

WANT position as overseer carding anywhere in South. Long experience and also graduate of I. C. S. Good references. No. 4197.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Twisting or winding at not less than \$40 weekly. Have had 25 years in the mill. 10 years as overseer, have run present room 3 years. Good references. No. 4195.

WANT position as overseer weaving. My experience has been as overseer in a number of large weave rooms and many kinds of goods. Excellent references. No. 4196.

WANT position as overseer of small weave room on plain goods. Am hustler for quality production and good manager of help. Good references. No. 4198.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent. Now employed. Many years as both superintendent and overseer and am competent worker. Good references. No. 4199.

WANT position as carder. Have had 7 years as overseer and can give first-class references. No. 4200.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill, or overseer weaving. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving and winding and can give good references. No. 4201.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Prefer plant on tire fabrics. Experienced man of good habits and character and can give good references. No. 4202.

WANT position as overseer weaving on any kind of plain work; 12 years as overseer and have always been able to get the goods. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Good references. No. 4203.

WANT position as spinner. Have held present job for over 6 years and made good record. Can get quality production at right price. Good references. No. 4204.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am hustler for production and quality and know how to keep costs down. No. 4204.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had 12 years' experience. Have finished course in grading and stapling cotton. Know mill business thoroughly. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 4206.

WANT position as carder in small mill or second hand in large mill. At present employed by good mill but desire to change. Good references as to character and ability. No. 4207.

WANT position as carder. Thoroughly understand the carding process and have long term of experience in good mill. Best of references. No. 4208.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced and reliable man who can get results. Experience gained in some of the best mills in the Carolinas. Excellent references. No. 4209.

WANT position as superintendent. An competent executive and good manager of help, experienced in all departments of mill and man of good character and habits. Best of references. No. 4210.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized yarn mill or assistant superintendent in large mill. Prefer mill in Georgia, Alabama or Mississippi. Long experience as overseer spinning. Have held present place as assistant superintendent for many years, making 4s to 40s single and ply cones, tubes, skeins and warps. References. No. 4111.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Am 41 years old, have had 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent of mills in Georgia. Can give good references as to character and ability and can come at once. Good manager of help. No. 4113.

MASTER mechanic and chief engineer of extraordinary ability will consider proposition by March first. Fine mechanician and mechanical engineer. Correspondence strictly confidential. No. 4114.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would accept place as carder and spinner. Practical man of long experience who can get results and who can successfully manage help. References. No. 4123.

WANT position as overseer carding. Qualified by experience and training to handle card room in thoroughly practical and up-to-date manner. Good references. No. 4224.

WANT position as superintendent of overseer large weave room. Now employed as superintendent but would like better job. Have long record of successful service and references to show it. No. 4225.

WANT position as overseer weave room or cloth room. Now employed, but wish larger job. Experienced on many lines of goods, competent and reliable. References to show character and ability. No. 4226.

WANT position as assistant superintendent. Age 25, graduate of well-known textile school, three years' experience in all departments of mill, two years as manager of testing laboratory in large mill. Excellent reference. No. 4227.

WANT position as overseer weaving. My experience covers a long term of years in a number of first-class mills, making a wide variety of goods. Excellent references. No. 4228.

WANT position as carder and spinner, either or both. Age 35, have family. Experienced man who can give as reference some of the best mills in the South. No. 4231.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent of plain weaving mill. Long experience as both superintendent and overseer and can get excellent results. No. 4333.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed as night carder, but wish day job. Have had 20 years' experience in carding, spinning, spooling and warping, both white and colored work. Can furnish good references. No. 4234.

Thursday, April 10, 1924.

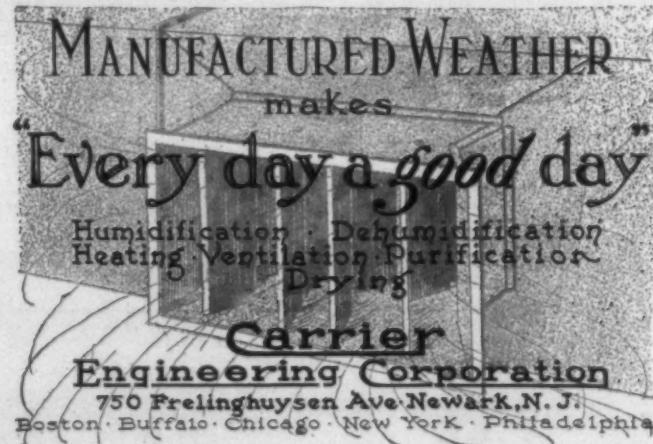
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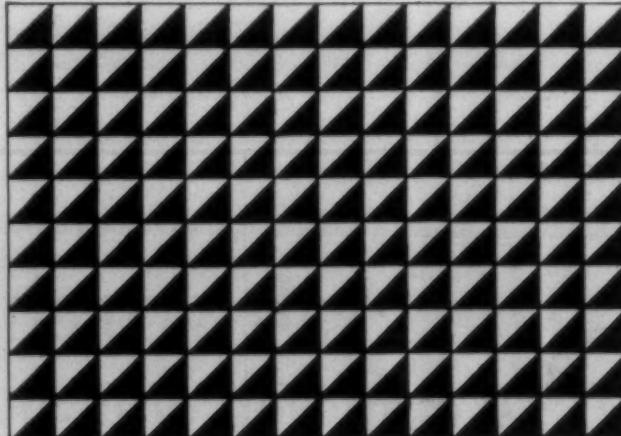
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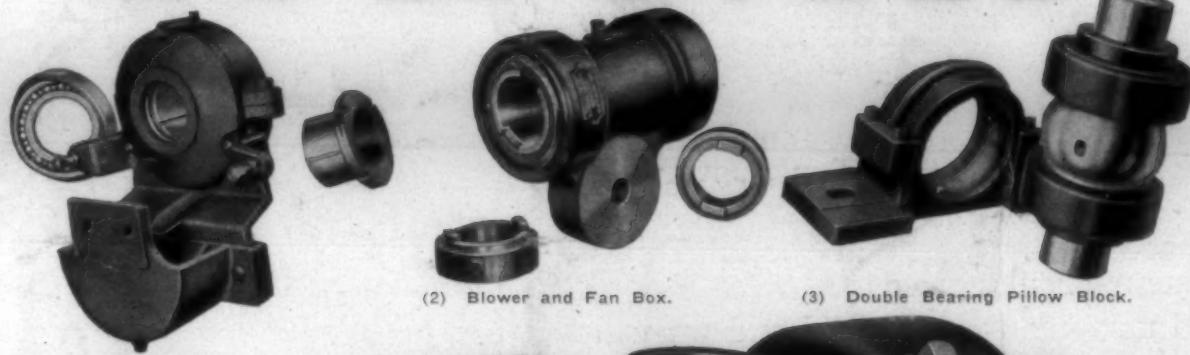
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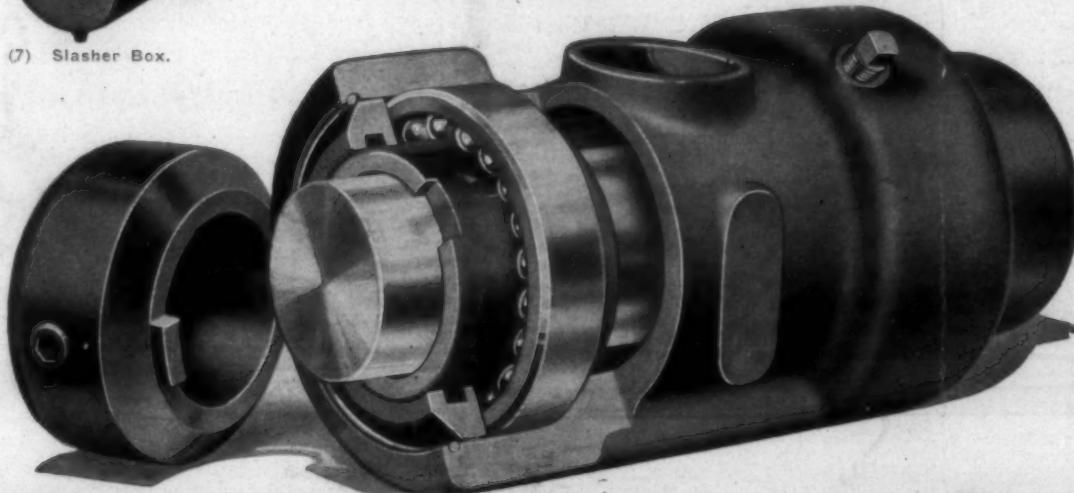
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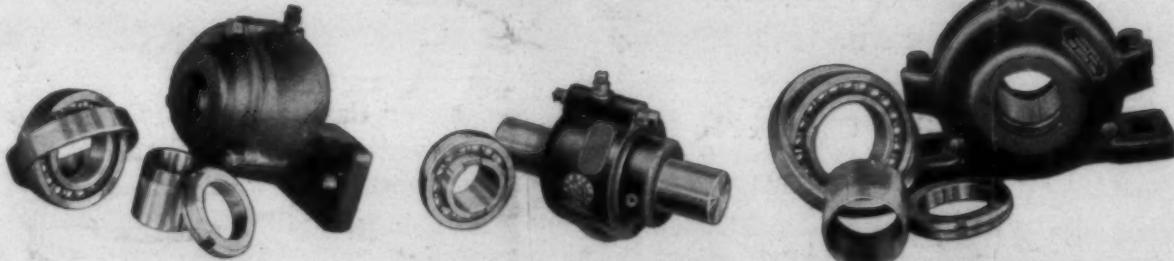
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